HENNESSY'S
THREE STAR
BRANDY.
Insist upon having it.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 53,351—New Series. BOMBAY :—MONDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1904. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

[TEN PAGES]
PUBLISHED MONTHLY PRICE ANNAS 8,
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 1904 thursday, 2 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with.	Tons.
10th Dec	MARMORA	10509		
17th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	CHINA	7912
24th ,,	PERSIA	7951		
31st ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
1905.				
7th Jan.	ARABIA	7903		
14th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	VICTORIA	6522
21st ,,	ORIENTAL	5294		
28th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6894
4th Feb.	EGYPT	7912		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6903	INDIA	7911
18th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
25th ,,	PERSIA	7951	BRITANNIA	6525
4th Mar.	MACEDONIA	10512		
11th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MONGOLIA	9503
18th ,,	ARABIA	7903		
25th ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	OCEANA	6610
1st April	PERSIA	7951		
8th ,,	ARCADIA	6603	MARMORA	10509
15th ,,	EGYPT	7914		
22nd ,,	PENINSULAR	5294	CHINA	7912
29th ,,	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th May	ARCADIA	6603	MOLDAVIA	9500
13th ,,	MACEDONIA	10512		

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M. on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 o'clock P.M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on Board the Mail Steamer unless so examined, and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on Board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals call at ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company,
Bombay, 13th October, 1904.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms, Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,635	Guionnet	26th Jan. 1905.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,630	Fiaschi	23rd Feb 1905.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT,
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

S. S. "VILLE de la CIOTAT," 6,630 tons, Captain Fiaschi, to sail on or about the 9th December, 1904.

For further Particulars apply to
J. ESTRANGIN, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct or BRINDISI and VENICE
(transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Dec. 1904.
R. RUBATTINO	4,589	M. Saporiti	14th Jan. 1905.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	O. Canepa	15th Feb. 1905.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return tickets available 2 years	,, 900	,, 525	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application. Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 815; 2nd Class, Rs. 525. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their journey at any port en route.

BOMBAY TO SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Dec. 1904.
CAPRI	6,000	G. Belsito	17th Jan. 1905.
ISCHIA	6,000	D. Maganzini	17th Feb. 1905.

Excellent accommodation. SALOON Fares to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 225.

F. CROCCO, Agent.
Esplanade Road, No. 27.

NOTICE.

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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on FRIDAY, the 9th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR CUTCH MANDVIE AND KARACHI.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,700 tons, on MONDAY, 5th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 A.M.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST, AND KARACHI.

S. S. "VITA," 1,000 tons, on TUESDAY, the 6th December, at 10 a.m., from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Karachi.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,000 tons, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 10 a. m., calling at Karachi, Pashni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI, MUSCAT, BUSHIRE, AND BUSREH.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 8th December, from the Victoria Dock, Wall No. 14 Shed, at 8 a.m.

FOR MORMUGAO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, BEIRA AND DELAGOA BAY.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,300 tons, on or about 12th December.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "SCINDIA," 2,800 tons, on or about 9th December.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 5th December, 1904.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for Despatch as Cargo to MESSRS. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or MESSRS. KING, BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT. LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BOMBAY to TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ, & PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st Jan. 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Feb. 1905.
IMPERATRIX	G. Ghezzo	4,194	1st March 1905.
IMPERATOR	F. Mosca	4,119	1st Apr. 1905.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Takes Passengers to East African ports with transhipment at Aden.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
† TRIESTE	D. Mistrorigo	5,095	8th Dec. 1904
*† MARIA VALERIE	P. Berberovich	4,247	22nd Dec. 1904
*† GISELA	G. Damianovich	4,260	27th Jan. 1905
*† CHINA	S. Tomanovich	6,000	23rd Feb. 1905

† Will call at Fiume. * Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 400	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN TWO YEARS.

1st Class, Rs. 900. 2nd Class Rs. 488. Saloon Rs. 650

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued Via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyds and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
PERSIA	P. Cragliotto	5,895	27th Dec. 1904.

For further particulars regarding Passages, Apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent-General,
Sassoon House, 34, Church Gate Street, Fort Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

GREEN'S
OF
BOMBAY

SUPPLY EVERYTHING IN THE WAY OF FIRST CLASS PROVISIONS.

THEIR SPECIALITIES ARE

HAMS, BACON
AND
CHEESE,

ALL OF THE PRIMEST QUALITY.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

W. B. GREEN AND CO.,
APOLLO BUNDER,
BOMBAY.

THE
LONDON DIRECTORY.

CONTAINING over 2,000 pages of condensed commercial matter, enables enterprising traders throughout the Empire to keep in close touch with the trade of the Motherland. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its Suburbs, the London Directory contains lists of:—

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with the Goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign markets they supply ;

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arranged under the Ports to which they sail, and indicating the approximate sailings ;

PROVINCIAL APPENDIX
of Trade Notices of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the 1905 edition will be forwarded, freight paid, on receipt of Post Office Order for £1.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD.
25, Abchurch Lane, London, E. C., ENGLAND.

McDOWELL & CO.'S LIMITED,

'LIGHT OF ASIA
AND
'BAHADUR BOUQUETS"

SHOULD BE COMPARED WITH

REAL HAVANAHS

COSTING FOUR TIMES THE PRICE !!

Order a Sample Box containing 6 "Light of Asia" and 6 "Bouquets" costing Annas Fourteen free anywhere in India.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.

MADRAS.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

"PIVERFELL"
SOLE AGENTS :—F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaik Memon Street, Bombay.

(ANTI-MALARIAL PILLS)
SAFEST AND SUREST.
BOWMAN'S

"THE QUIET RUNNING AND CONSISTENCY OF SIX CYLINDERS IS A REVELATION."

"NAPIER"
THE MARVELLOUS HILL CLIMBING MOTOR CAR.

West Hampstead, August 5th, 1904.

Dear Mr. EDGE.—I have now had, as you are aware, delivery of my 6 CYLINDER CAR for the last 7 weeks, during which time I have run over 1,800 miles.

I consider it one of the finest Cars I have ever driven, the QUIET RUNNING and consistency of six cylinders is a revelation, it being seldom necessary to get off top speed although I am continually driving it about the West End.

Wishing you every success.—Yours faithfully,
ERNEST OWERS.

A MARVELLOUS WORK.

Mr. GLIDDEN'S "NAPIER" has just finished its

18,000TH MILE.

"We passed the 18,000th mile yesterday. Fearful, deep rutted, hard baked, clay roads, and plenty of 12 inch sand. The "NAPIER" is doing a MARVELLOUS WORK."

No other Car in either hemisphere holds such an enviable record.

FIRST CONSIGNMENT of "NAPIERS" will arrive on the 10th December.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA
MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" EXHIBITION COUPON.

FREE TICKET TO INDUSTRIAL 1904 EXHIBITION.

CUT THIS OUT.

NAME OF COUPON HOLDER.

Holders of thirty Coupons will receive a FREE ENTRANCE (one day) Ticket to Exhibition on application to
Box No. 1483N., "Bombay Gazette,"
where Coupons may be sent superscribed "Exhibition"
Names of those entitled to Tickets will be published every morning in the "Bombay Gazette."

Note Instructions carefully. Write your name legibly in space for SIGNATURE.

BRILLIANT EXHIBITION OF NEW GOODS
FOR CHRISTMAS SEASON
AT MESSRS. HINODE & CO.
ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT.

The following Articles are fully worth sending Home as
'XMAS PRESENTS :—

JAPANESE CURIOS, TOYS, PICTURE FRAMES, TEA, COFFEE and TOILET SETS FLOWER POTS, SATSUMA VASE AND PLATES, ENAMEL, BRONZE and PORCELAIN WARE, LACQUERED BOXES and TRAYS, PICTURE POST CARDS, SILK and COTTON KIMONOS, SILK HANDKERCHIEFS, EMBROIDERY, SCREEN, IVORY PANNELS, Etc., Etc.

'XMAS 1904.
MONGINI BROTHERS
NOW REGISTER ORDERS FOR
'XMAS CAKES.

			Rs.	a.	
'Xmas Cakes Artistically Decorated, plain Icing	...		1	0	per lb.
Do.	do.	Chocolate Iced	1	4	,,
Do.	do.	Almond Iced	1	8	,,

'XMAS BOXES containing 'XMAS CAKE, SWEETS, CHOCOLATES, CRACKERS, Etc., Etc., from Rs. 10.

SEND FOR OUR PRICE LIST AND 'XMAS LIST POST FREE TO ANY ADDRESS.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS,
25-27, CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO, SON & CO.
STEVEDORES AND PURVEYORS TO THE NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO AND RUBATTINO, BOMBAY, AND THE ITALIAN ROYAL MARINE, RUSSIAN AND ARGENTINE MEN-O'-WAR.

105, MEDOW'S STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, PARMESAN and GORGONZOLA CHEESE.

PURE and GENUINE, LUCCA OIL of the OLIVES for TABLE and CULINARY Purpose. PURE ITALIAN WINE VINEGAR.

MILAN SAUSAGES in SKIN (Italian). ANCHOVIES SALTED (loose). BLACK and GREEN OLIVES (loose). All kinds of French, Italian and German Stores.

Largest Importers of MACARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES ASSORTED CONSIGNMENTS arriving here every Month. PRICES REDUCED for the Season only from the 15th October to 31st December, 1904, a Box of 10 lbs. at Rs. 2-8 and lose at 5 ans. per lb.

MASTICA DE CHIO, VERMOUTH (French and Italian), CHIANTI, BARBERA, CAPRI LACRIMA CHRISTI, MARSALA, CHERRY and BLACKBERRY BRANDY, BENEDICTINE and CHARTREUSE. WALNUTS, ALMONDS and HAZELNUTS, NAPLES FIGS and MUSCATEL RAISINS.

Attention is drawn to our celebrated GRIGNOLINO CLARET as a Speciality and a thoroughly Genuine article.—Only Rs. 10 per Doz. Bottles.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOVELTY THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT
AND EVERY NIGHT,
EUGEN
SANDOW
AND HIS
ALL STAR VAUDEVILLE CO.
ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.
SANDOW
Will appear from 9-50 P.M. to 10-35.
FOLLOWING OVERTURE
and VAUDEVILLE following Interval.
FOR THE CONVENIENCE OF THOSE LIVING OUT OF BOMBAY
TO-NIGHT,
SANDOW will LECTURE and demonstrate his advanced double contraction movements. This completes his full set of exercises for those who wish Perfect Health and Physique.
PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 and Re. 1.
Plan at SOUNDY & Co.'s.
SECOND GRAND MATINEE
WEDNESDAY, 7TH DEC.
Prices Rs. 4, 3, 2, and Re. 1. Children half price.
Commencing 4 P. M.
Plan now open SOUNDY, and CO's.
NOTE.—For the convenience of Passengers travelling by the MIDNIGHT TRAIN, It will leave CHURCH GATE, 15 minutes later than usual.

BOMBAY 1ST EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, 10th DECEMBER, 1904.
OWNERS are reminded that entry closes at 6 p. m. on MONDAY, 5th December, 1904.
CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.
Morland Road Byculla, 30th November, 1904.

NOTICE.

ESTATE OF WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN. DECEASED.

PURSUANT to Section 42 of act XXVIII of 1865 of the Legislative Council of India entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers" Act 1866" Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any Claims upon or against the Estate of WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN late of Bombay European deceased who died at Bombay on or about the 19th day of April One Thousand Nine Hundred and two and Probate of whose Will was on the 8th day of July One Thousand Nine Hundred and Two granted by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to ERNEST WILLIAM PYRKE one of the Executors in India named in the Will of the said deceased (Nehmiah Roberts the other Executor in India having renounced his right to Probate thereof) are hereby required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Executor at their Office No 139 Esplanade Road within the Fort of Bombay in writing their names and address and particulars of their Claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased within 15 days from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executor will hand over the Assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the Claims of which he shall then have notice.
All persons indebted to the Estate of the said deceased or having property belonging to him are required to pay their debts or hand over such property to the said Executor.
Dated this 3rd day of December 1904.
CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor.

NOTICE.

GREEN'S MANSIONS AND RESTAURANT APOLLO BUNDER.

Notice is hereby given that Mr. ERNEST WILLIAM PYRKE the Executor of the Will of WILLIAM BOOTH GREEN deceased having sold the above premises and the goodwill of the business of a Restaurant Keeper and Provision Merchant carried on thereon by the deceased to the Indian Hotels Company Limited, who have taken over the same as from the 16th day of November 1904, ALL PERSONS HAVING any claim against the said business and the estate of the said William Booth Green deceased for goods supplied or otherwise are hereby required to send to the said Ernest William Pyrke at Northcote House Apollo Bunder their claims in writing within 15 days from the date hereof.
All persons indebted to the estate of the said William Booth Green in respect of the said business are hereby inclusive of the 15th November 1904 are required forthwith to pay their debts to the said Mr. Ernest William Pyrke.
Dated this 3rd day of December 1904.
CRAWFORD, BROWN AND CO.,
Attorneys for the Executor.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. JUSAB GULAM HUSEIN, JAFFER GULAM HUSEIN, FAZAL GULAM HUSEIN and RAHIMTULLA GULAM HUSEIN, all of Bombay, Khoja Mahomedan inhabitants, have contracted TO SELL the property hereinafter described. All persons having any claims or demands against or to the said property either by way of Mortgage, Gift Sale, Use, Trust, Possession, Inheritance, Lease or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at his Office No. 13, Forabay Road, Fort, within fourteen days from this date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim or demand and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRST.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperanca), containing by admeasurement 154 feet in breadth including the rear half gully and 70 feet in length (being an area of 122 square yards or thereabouts) and registered by the Fazendar under No. 49 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2815, Street Nos. 62-64, all which premises are situate at and on the Western side of Tandel Street at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on the East by the said Tandel Street, on the West by the other half of the said sweepers passage, on the North by the property formerly of Mahomed Ismail bin Ameruddin Nalkawaray but now of the said Vendors being the hereinfra mints and premises hereinafter secondly described, and on the South by the property of Juma Khan and were formerly in the occupation of Bidruddin Abdulla Kur and his tenants and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Vendors.
And SECONDLY.—All that piece or parcel of Fazendari land (the Fazendar whereof is the Church of N. S. de Esperanca) containing by admeasurement or thereabouts, and are registered by the Fazendar under No 50 together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, Assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under B Ward No. 2815, Street Nos. 65-68-70, all which premises are situate on the Western side of Tandel Street or Old Nagpada Cross Lane at Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Tande Street, on or towards the West by the Sweeper's passage, on or towards the North by the property of Memon Adam Noor Mahomed, and on or towards the South by the property hereinbefore firstly described and were formerly in the occupation of Kutbuddin bin Mahomed Ismail Nalkawaray and are now in that of the tenants of the said Vendors.—Dated this 3rd day of December, 1901.
KHARSHEDJEE D. SHROFF,
Purchaser's Attorney.

THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION OF THE I. N. CONGRESS 1904.

EXHIBITORS OVER ONE THOUSAND.
ARTICLES EXHIBITED OVER 50,000.
WILL REMAIN OPEN
IN DECEMBER and JANUARY.

H. E. the GOVERNOR has kindly consented TO OPEN the EXHIBITION on the 10th DECEMBER at 5 P.M., and the LADIES' SECTION will be OPENED by HER EXCELLENCY LADY LAMINGTON.
The Exhibition will remain from 3 P.M., to 11 P. M.

RATES OF ADMISSION:

Coupon-Holders.—Rs. 10 for a book containing 60 Non-transferable Coupons.
Class II.—Rs. 15, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable Coupons and 30 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.
Class III.—Rs. 20, for a book containing 30 Non-transferable and 60 transferable Coupons for Ladies or Children.
Coupon-Holders will be entitled to be present at the opening ceremony.
Only a limited number of these Coupon Books will be issued and the Committee reserve to themselves the right of issuing any further Coupon-Books, only those aplying early can secure them.
Ordinary Tickets Rs. 2 per ticket for Admission on the day of the Opening Ceremony. Re. 1 per ticket for Admission on succeeding days.
Children under twelve 4 annas.
Coupon-Books will be sold at the Exhibition Office from Sunday the 27th instant between 11 A.M. and 6 P.M.
The Exhibition authorities retain to themselves the right of reserving the Exhibition for Ladies and Children only on certain hours on days which will be notified in the Public Journals, when no male visitors will be admitted to the Exhibition.
The conditions on which the Coupon-Books are issued will be found on the Coupon-Books.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS AT REDUCED FARES FOR CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS RETURN TICKETS at a Fair and a Half will be ISSUED between any two stations on the G. I. P. Railway (except for passengers to and from stations between Bombay and Kalyan) from the 14th to 31st December, 1904, both days inclusive, and will be available for the completion of the return journey upto midnight of the 14th January 1905.
Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.
A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

NOTIFICATION BY THE CONTROLLER OF STATE ACCOUNTS, BHAVNAGAR.

NO. 488 OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

UNDER orders of HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of BHAVNAGAR, (conveyed in Resolution No. VII. of Samvat 1960 i.e., A. D. 1904) and in pursuance of Section 5 of the BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS ACT of Samvat 1960 (A. D 1904), the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, hereby invites TENDERS for BHAVNAGAR STATE BONDS to the extent of FIFTEEN LAKHS of RUPEES.

2. The number and value of the Bonds to be issued will be as mentioned below :—

5,000	Bonds of Rs.	100	each = Rs.	5,00,000
600	,, ,,	500	,, = ,,	3,00,000
300	,, ,,	1,000	,, = ,,	3,00,000
75	,, ,,	2,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
20	,, ,,	5,000	,, = ,,	1,00,000
15	,, ,,	10,000	,, = ,,	1,50,000
6,910	Bonds.		=	Rs. 15,00,000

3. The Bonds will bear interest at 5 per cent. per annum payable every year on the 1st day of February.
4. The Bonds will run for a period of ten years, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.
5. In virtue of the provisions of Section 17 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act (No. I. of Samvat 1959, A. D. 1904), the revenues of the Bhavnagar State shall be responsible for the repayment of all Bonds to be issued and for all interest accruing thereon.
6. Under the provisions of Section 6 of the aforesaid Act, the Bonds will be transferrable by endorsement on their back.
7. In virtue of Section 22 of the Bhavnagar State Bonds Act, all Tenders, applications and payments required under this Notification, to be made to the Controller, or to the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, all monies receivable from the Controller or the said Treasury, and generally all transactions to be conducted with the Controller or the said Treasury, may, at the option of the applicant, payer, payee, or other person concerned, be made, received or conducted, as the case may be, through any of the undermentioned Officers of the Bhavnagar State, viz.—
(a) Bhavnagar State Agent at Bombay ;
(b) Bhavnagar State Vakil at Rajkot ;
(c) Bhavnagar State Vakil at the Head-quarters of the Gaekwad Prant ;
(d) Vahivatdars of Mahals.
Business may also be done through any of the recognised public Banks, as is usually done in the case of other public securities.

TENDERS.

8. Forms of Tenders can be obtained at the office of the undersigned or at any of the offices mentioned in the last preceding clause.
9. Tenders for these Bonds will be received by the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar from the 1st day of November, 1904, to 5 o'clock P.M., on the 30th day of December, 1904.
10. Each Tender must be addressed, in the form annexed to this Notification, to the undersigned, and enclosed in a closed cover, superscribed "Tender for the 5 per cent. Bhavnagar State Bonds for Rs. "
11. The rate at which each Tender is made must be specialed in Rupees or in Rupees and annas.

DEPOSITS.

12. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of not less than 2 per cent of the amount of the bond or bonds tendered for, for which a receipt will be given.
13. In case of Tenders which are wholly or partly accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum from the date of their payment, will be credited proportionately in part payment of the allotment certificates issued in respect of such Tenders. If any allotment certificate is not fully paid up on or before the 1st day of February, 1905, the deposit credited in respect of it will be forfeited.
14. In case of Tenders which are not accepted, the amount of the deposits, with interest at 5 per cent. per annum from the date of their payment up to the 14th day of January, 19 5, will be returned to the Tenderers or their duly authorised Agents on the 15th day of January, 1905, on their giving up the receipt for the same duly receipted.

OPENING OF TENDERS.

15. The minimum rate at which Tenders will be accepted will be at par.
16. Tenders received before 30th November, 1904, will be opened publicly, in the presence of the Dewan, at noon on the 1st day of December, 1904, at the office of the undersigned at Bhavnagar. Tenders received after that date and on or before 30th December, 1904, will be opened at the same place and in the same manner, at noon on the 2nd day of January, 1905. The contents of the Tenders will not be disclosed otherwise than as provided in Clause 18.
17. Tenders at rates above the minimum rate will be accepted in the order of the rates tendered, beginning with the highest rate; and Tenders at the lowest rate (not below par) will be accepted in the order of the priority of their date. In the event of there being more than one Tender, at the lowest rate, of the latest date to which the allotment reaches the amount of allotment will be divided among the Tenderers of that date in proportion, as nearly as may be found convenient, to the amounts of their Tenders; provided that no allotment will be issued if the amount distributable on any Tender is less than Rs. 100.

ALLOTMENT-CERTIFICATES.

18. To each tenderer (or to his duly authorised agent) whose Tender is accepted in whole or in part, such number of allotment-certificates as may be necessary to make up the aggregate amount allotted to him will be issued as soon as possible after the acceptance of his Tender. All allotments shall be communicated as desired by the tenderers in their applications, and an alphabetical list of the names of those to whom such allotment-certificates are issued will be posted, for general information, at the office of the undersigned.
19. Payment of the allotment-certificates may be made at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, Bhavnagar, on any day after the issue of the said certificate, and must be made on the 1st day of February 1905, the latest. Interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum shall run from the date of such payment. Receipts for such payments will be given by endorsement upon the relative certificate.
20. On the 1st day of February, 1905, or as soon after that date as possible, the holders of allotment-certificates which are fully paid up as aforesaid, will, on producing them, duly receipted, before the undersigned at his office at Bhavnagar, obtain from him Bhavnagar State Bonds of such values as may have been allotted to them, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum from the 1st day of February, 1905.

RAILAL CHHOTELAL DESAI,
Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar.
Office of the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, dated 25th October, 1904.

RESOLUTION NO. VII. OF SAMVAT 1960 (A. D. 1904).

WHEREAS it is desirable to borrow FIFTEEN LAKHS of rupees for State purposes, in pursuance of the provisions of Section 4 of Act I. of Samvat 1960 (A.D. 1901) the Controller of State Accounts, Bhavnagar, is hereby directed to issue, in the open market, BONDS for that amount, bearing interest at 5 per cent per annum, payable annually on the 1st day of February. The bonds will be in the form hereto annexed, and will run for a period of ten years from 1st February, 1905, that is to say, they will be discharged on the 1st day of February, 1915, when all further interest shall cease.
BHAVSINHJI,
Maharaja of Bhavnagar.
Huzur Office: Bhavnagar, Dated 24th October, 1901.

BHAVNAGAR STATE.
(FORM OF BHAVNAGAR STATE BOND.)
Bhavnagar.....

HIS HIGHNESS the MAHARAJA of Bhavnagar does hereby acknowledge to have received from (A. B.) the sum of Government Rupees only as a loan to the Bhavnagar state, and does hereby promise for and on behalf of the said State to repay the said loan by paying the said sum of Government Rupees only to the said (A.B.) , his Executors or Administrators or his or their order, on demand, at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury, on the 1st day of February, 1915, and to pay the interest accruing on the said sum of Government Rupees only, from the 1st day of February, 1905, at the rate of 5 per cent per annum by yearly payments at the Bhavnagar State Central Treasury to the said A. B. , his Executors or Administrators, or his or their order, until the 31st day of January, 19.5.
Seal of the Bhavnagar State.

TO PRINTERS.—FOR SALE a CROWN FOLIO TREADLE MACHINE (by Harrold of London) in fairly good condition. For particulars apply to the SUPERINTENDENT "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL arrived per HANSA LINE S. S. "LOWENBURG," Nos. 10-11, Sheds, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.
JOHN HAND,
Superintendent, Port Trust Docks.
Dated 5th December, 1904.

NOTICE.

INDIAN STEAM COAL REQUIRED FOR THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SERVICE AT BOMBAY AND OTHER INDIAN PORTS. SEALED TENDERS will be received at Bombay Dockyard up to 1 p.m. of 23rd January 1905.
For particulars see "Government Gazette" of 1st December 1904 or apply to the
DIRECTOR OF THE ROYAL INDIAN MARINE.

TENDERS for SUPPLY of COUNTRY STORES to WARORA COLLIERY during 1905-1906 are invited and will be received up to 31st January, 1905. Form of Tender and list of Stores required may be had from Undersigned on payment of one Rupee. Undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
R. WORDSWORTH,
Manager, Warora Colliery, Warora.

NOTIFICATION.

THE 5 per cent Calcutta Municipal DEBENTURE LOAN of 1881-05 dated 1st, February 1885 falls due on 1st, February 1905, from which date all interest on this loan will cease. Holders should tender their Debentures of this loan at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bengal, for examination on or about the 15th January 1905. The Debentures should be receipted for discharge in the following manner :—
Received payment of principal and interest.
(HOLDER)
FRED GAINSFORD,
Secretary to the Corporation,
Municipal Office, Calcutta, the 30th November 1904.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

BETWEEN 15th December, 1904 and 15th JANUARY, 1905, the Undersigned will be glad to issue TICKETS to KARACHI and BACK at the following rates:—
First Class Return..... Rs. 60.
Second Class Return..... Rs. 30.
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, B.I.S.N. Co., Ltd.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

CONCESSION TO PASSENGERS VISITING THE INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION TO BE HELD IN BOMBAY IN DECEMBER 1904.

FIRST and SECOND CLASS Passengers travelling from or via stations on this Railway to Bombay (except from any station between BOMBAY and KALYAN) will be granted RETURN TICKETS at a Fare and a half for the double journey from the 5th December 1904 to 31st January 1905, both days inclusive, the return tickets being available for the completion of the return journey upto the 10th February, 1905.
Full particulars of the concession allowed over other Railways can be obtained at stations or from the undersigned.
A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 24th November, 1904.

ORIENT CLUB.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of Members will be held at the Club House, on MONDAY, 12th December, 1904, at 6 P.M.
JEHANGEER DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,
S. M. EDWARDES,
Joint Honorary Secretaries.
Bombay, 25th November, 1904.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY

(INCLUDING INDIAN MIDLAND SECTION).

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF STORES, ETC.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the AGENT at his Office at Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th December, 1904, for the supply of the Articles noted below during the 12 months commencing from 1st January, 1905 :—
B. MISCELLANEOUS COUNTRY STORES.
C. MISCELLANEOUS ENGLISH STORES.
D. STATIONERY.
2 Separate Tender Forms of each of the above, giving particulars of the approximate quantities and description of Stores and Stationery require, and the Conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2 for each Form, or Rs. 6 for the set of Three.
3. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any Tender without reference to the other items on the same Tender, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rates quoted.
4. Tenders should be superscribed with headings as above (B, C and D) and a Deposit of Rupees One Thousand should accompany each Tender, without which no Tender will be considered. Only Cash, Currency Notes, or Government Promissory Notes will be received as Deposits, and if the latter they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, or Order."
5. All Stores to be in accordance with the Company's standard samples, which may be seen at the General Storekeeper's Office, Parel.
6. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper,
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 4th November, 1904.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL..... £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £800,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak)	Hongkong
Bombay	Singapora	Foochow
Calcutta	Kwala Lumpor	Saigon
Madras	Bangkok	Shanghai
Rangoon	Batavia	Tientsin
Colombo	Sourabaya	Hankow
Penang	Manila	Yokohama
Thaiping	Cebu (Philippines)	Kobe
Medan, Deli (Sumatra)		New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches and also on the principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE, issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT and undertake general Banking Business of every description.
CURRENT DEPOSIT accounts are opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. PER ANNUM on the minimum Monthly Balance up to Rs. 100,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months at FOUR PER CENT. per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.
GEORGE MILLER,
Acting Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 60, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman Hydernbad Deccan.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this Column.
RATES.—(Cash only.) Three lines, per insertion. One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ENGLISH-MADE Electro-Plated Presentation Table Lamps, Artistic but not obtrusive. Fitted with globes and chimanies or lace shades, holders and chimnies. From Rs. 18 to Rs. 95 each.—MARCUS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, &c., Bombay and Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE OF CYCLES.—A limited number of first grade "Premier" and other high class machines are offered at specially favourable sale prices during Dec. Fully detailed particulars on application.—W. H. THORNS & Co., 13, Hornby Row, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAK.—Most comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Daks ready laid between Wathar and Mahableshwar at very moderate rates. Apply to BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Dethroned Dak Supplier to T. E. The Governor and Com.-in-Chief, 153, Main Street Poona.

EXHIBITION SIGHTS WORTH SEEING.—The illustrative display of Leather and leather Articles from the WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPEMENT FACTORY.

BOOTS and SHOES.—MODERATE PRICES. Reliable Articles.—SUTOR and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

HARNESS and SADDLERY.—MODERATE PRICES. Reliable Articles.—SUTOR and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

TRUNKS, BAGS, Etc.—MODERATE PRICES. Reliable Articles. SUTOR and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay.

LEATHER ARTICLES of every description.—SUTOR and Co., Church Gate Street, Bombay. Retail Agents to THE WESTERN INDIA ARMY BOOT and EQUIPEMENT FACTORY, Bombay. Factory Established 1887.

CAPABLE REPRESENTATIVE or SALESMAN WANTED, on a Commission Basis of 50 per cent to 60 per cent or a high definite salary for the sale of my new Brilliant Enamel Plates. Reference of highest authorities at disposal. Correspondence in German or English to "WESTERWALDER SCHILDERFABRIK, Erbach-Westerwald, Germany.

WANTED for night work one 1ST CLASS and ONE 2nd CLASS ENGINEER for a Press and Gin Factory Upcountry. Apply with copies of testimonials to Box No. 999 D Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—Energetic and Intelligent PUPILS for an Efficient and Systematic Course in Accountancy, Mercantile Law and Business Methods. Terms exceedingly moderate. Perfect satisfaction ensured and passing Guaranteed. Employments secured to Passed Students free of charge. New Term begins JANUARY, 1905. Apply to Dr. BILLIMORIA, A.F.E.A., Principal, Commercial Training Institution, 10, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

WANTED, for a Cotton Mill in Calcutta, MANAGER (European) with thorough knowledge of Carding. Good terms offered to man possessing suitable qualifications. Must have experience of and be able to properly control Native labour. Apply Box No, 1723 N., Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED by an EXPERIENCED GRADUATE Students going up for Matric, P. E. or B. A. Examinations to be coached up in English, Mathematics and general subjects. Special Class for select pupils. Apply to Box "No 1231 A." Advt. Dept. "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED PERSONS, desirous to learn Commercial Correspondence and Precis Writing, to arrange hours with an experienced gentleman. Apply to Box "No. 1231 A." Advt. Dept., "Bombay Gazette."

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.—Visitors to Bombay Exhibition should not fail to see the beautiful Photographs of Local Indian Scenery, Ancient Architecture and High Class Portraiture, all executed at RAJA DEEN DAYAL'S ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL, Malabar Hill, Bombay.

HAMILTON HOTEL, KHANDALLA, (open throughout the year). This HOTEL is most pleasantly situated. Excellent Accommodation. TERMS MODERATE.—J. F. LOBO & SONS, Proprietors.

ELECTRO PLATING in Silver, Nickel, Gold, and Bronze, of finest finish and most durable quality, undertaken by THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC COMPANY, Electrical Engineers and Platers to ordinance to His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A TIBETAN-ENGLISH DICTIONARY, with Sanscrit Synonyms by Sarat Chandra Das, Rai Bahadur, C.I.E. Revised and Edited under the orders of the Government of Bengal by Graham Sandberg, B. A., and A. William Heyde. Apply "Q." care of "Bombay Gazette."

FORMS OF POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed, Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the Bombay Gazette Office.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOW FLAKE OIL, 150° cold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., at Rs. 6-0 per case, at Bombay; and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 6-12 per case, at Ban lora

CHESTER BRAND HIGH GRADE of AMERICAN 145° Fire Test Oil. Imported by STANDARD OIL Co. of New York, sold at their Godowns, Mazagaon.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY edition.—Issued on Wednesday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly Rs. 6; Quarterly Re. 1 to subscribers in Bombay: Rs. 15 to the Mofussil.

AULD SCOTTIE.—The St. Andrew's Day Dinner WHISKY. For Sale at all Wine Merchants.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, PUBLISHED Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage: English Subscription Rs. 15 per year including Postage.

MESSRS. OLIVER & Co.—Only Respectable and Trustworthy Servants of all denominations supplied. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Domestic Servants. Patronized by the Officers of the Services. Army and Navy as well as the Leading Clubs and Hotels. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants, for whom we guarantee. Fee, Bombay, Rs. 2, and Mofussil Rs. 3 for each servant.—No. 4, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay. Established, 1878.

FOR SALE.—OLD MAGAZINES, of various dates, Macmillan's, The National Review, Calcutta Review &c., &c. Apply C. C., care of "Bombay Gazette."

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, "Bombay Gazette," Steam Press.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency business, 1, Trafalgar Building, Charing Cross, London.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 9. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

BACK NUMBERS of THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Daily, the Weekly, and the Weekly Mail addition, when available, are supplied on the following terms:—Seven days from date of issue, 4 annas; 8 to 30 days from date of issue, 8 annas; 30 days to one year, 1 rupee; and of older dates than one year from Re. 1 per copy according to numbers available. Reference charge one Rupee.

WAR NEWS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* EVENING SUPPLEMENT may be had at the Office of the *Bombay Gazette* by Non-subscribers to the Daily Edition, every Evening at 5 o'clock, on payment of a Monthly Subscription of ONE RUPEE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 29, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 3 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the whole of the building materials of Houses Nos. 1 and 3, Mufakwadi, and 117-121, Bhandari Street.

On THURSDAY, the 8th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 1, Graft Buildings, Colaba, the valuable and handsome teak and blackwood, plain and carved household furniture, rich glass and crockeryware, best plateware, drawing room suites, drawing room cabinets, glassdoor almyrahs, marble top dressing and wash hand tables, handsome flower vases and table ornaments, first rate pictures and oleographs, brass and iron ringie and double bedsteads Hank's and Dittua's table and hanging lamps, rich, carpets, copper utensils, &c., &c., the property of M. C. SAYERS Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.
BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 5th December, 1904.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions, from the Storekeeper-General, Supply and Transport, Messrs. MENESSE & Co., will sell by Public Auction TOMORROW TUESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 p.m., at the Town Barracks, Commissariat Office Godown, Fort.
A quantity of serviceable and unserviceable stores and other miscellaneous articles.
MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, 5th December, 1904.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF IVORY.

In pursuance of directions contained in the order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in Suit No. 745 of 1903, and by order of the Receiver appointed therein, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction in convenient lots at their rooms THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p. m.
A large quantity of ivory, consisting of centres, hollows, canhollows, ball rings, extra ball rings, cylinders, bangles, points and hollows, cutes, &c.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the purchasers shall pay the balance and take delivery of the goods purchased by them respectively within four days from the day of sale.
The Ivory is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 5th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—
Household furniture, such as round, writing, dressing and washhand tables, teapoys, hat and bookstands, cupboards, cots, chest-of-drawers, wardrobes, glassware, crockery pictures, Singapore canechairs, baby's iron cot.
1 Walnut wood upright cottage piano by A. C. Schneider and Co.
On account of the concerned:—
R. & Co.—364-85-5 cases each 176 lbs. "Britannia" finest honey dew, American stick tobacco.
By order of Mr. Hirjibhoy Manockji and on account and at the risk of Mr. Jehangir Hormusji Desai—
About 19 tons asphalte.

AT 2 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 handsome steel rubber-tyred office-sulgram, open on all sides, made to order.
1 handsome rubber-tyred victoria
1 light second-hand vis-a-vis
1 French-polished rubber-tyred shigram
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sargent House, Mereweather Road, Apollo Bunder, opposite the Tramway Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture drawing-room suit of sofas and chairs lined plush cabinet sideboard, marble top table and teapoys, bedstead, almyrah, dressing and wash-hand tables, clothes presses, iron frame cottage piano by Rose & Co. table and hanging lamps, carpets, table ornaments, ice box, &c. the property of D GRAHAM, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BONA FIDE SALE.

AUCTION SALE OF ABOUT 100 VARIETIES OF PALMS AND OTHER RARE PLANTS.

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 7 a.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill near the Police Chowkey, about 100 varieties of rare palms, dracnas, crotons, lilies, ferns, alocasia, begonia and other flower plants and creepers the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the plants will be on view 3 days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE

On WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Ridge Malabar Hill near the Police Chowkey the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture table and hanging KO lamps rich table ornaments pictures carpets English built rubber tyre mail phaeton etc., the property of Ruttonsey Liladhur Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 3 days before the sale
CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 5th December, 1904.

BANKS.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (paid up) ..... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) Rs. 19,50,000
HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.
BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.
CORRESPONDENTS:
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum secured does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.
BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.
H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

BANK OF CALCUTTA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL.

SUBSCRIBED... ... ... Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVED FUND ... ... ,, 16,50,000
UNCALLED CAPITAL ... ... ,, 5,00,000

DIRECTORS:

Mr. D. YULE, Messrs. Andrew Yule & Co.
,, R. J. P. THOMAS, Messrs. J. Thomas & Co.
,, NORMAN McLEOD, Messrs. McLeod & Co.
,, D. KING.
,, J. C. SPEIRS.
MANAGING DIRECTOR.
M

BONY ENLARGEMENTS, CALLOSITIES, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION
OR CURB BOTTLE,
(HARVEY'S WATTS' EMBROCATION.)

A NON-BLEMISHING SPECIFIC FOR CURBS, SPLINTS, SPAVINS, DEEP-SEATED LAMENESS, &c.

HARVEY'S EMBROCATION or Curb Bottle, is unapproached by any known remedy in its power over deep-seated Lameness, and abnormal Bony Growth or Deposit, such as Curb, Spavin, Splint, Side-bone, or similar exostoses, so that it is essentially the Remedy for such cases as are usually treated by firing. Price Per Bottle Rs. 2-12 and Rs. 5-0.

SOLE AGENTS :—THOMSON & TAYLOR,
BOMBAY, POONA, AND KIRKEE.

SPANISH
GRAPES.
FRESH, SWEET,
AND
LUSCIOUS
PER POUND, ANS. 12 PER POUND.
FIVE POUND BOXES PACKED FOR TRANSIT
EACH, Rs. 3-8 EACH.
CASH WITH ORDER OR V. P. P.

THOMPSON, THOMAS & CO.,
THE AUSTRALIAN STORES,
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... Yens 24,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 18,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND ,, 9,520,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FOR SILVER FUNDS ..... ,, 500,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

Bombay, Dalney, Hawai, Hong Kong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Nagasaki, New York, Newchang, Peking, Shanghai, San Francisco, Tokio and Tientsin.

LONDON BANKERS :—

THE BANK OF ENGLAND; THE LONDON and JOINT STOCK BANK LD.; THE UNION OF LONDON and SMITH'S BANK LD.; THE PARR'S BANK LD.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN, and the Chief Commercial places in the World

Y. MATSUO,
Manager,
Albert Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital .....$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund .....$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund .....$ 70,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors .....$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG :

J. R. M. SMITH, Chief Manager.

London Bankers,—LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY LD.,
LONDON COMMITTEE.

SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited.)
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq., (Director, Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
JOHN WALTER, Esq.,
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K.C.M.G. } Managers.
A. M. TOWNSEND.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	RANGOON
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for 12 months at 4 per cent. per annum and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial place in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

W. ADAMS ORAM, Acting Agent,
7, Church Gate Street, Bombay

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL..... £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,125,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £562,5000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS..... £562,500

HEAD OFFICE :
60, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS

The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :

BOMBAY, KURRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letter of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms :—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 10,00,00" will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

R. NICOLL,
Acting Manager.
Esplanade, Road Bombay.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £500,000
RESERVE FUND.....£500,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN LONDON, E.C

BRANCHES :

Calcutta,	Delhi,	Cawnpore,	Tuticorin,
Lahore,	Bombay,	Colombo,	Zanzibar.
Amritsar,	Madras,	Mandalay,	Mombassa,
Kurrachee,	Rangoon,	Newera Elya,	Nairobi,
Steamer Point,	Aden,	Kandy,	

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due,

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

ROBERT R. ROSS,
Manager.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND
WHISKY.

A FIRST CLASS BRAND AT A MODERATE PRICE,
WELL WORTH A TRIAL.

Of all dealers, or of
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & Co. LD., BOMBAY
SOLE AGENTS.

THE CHEAPEST
PEG WHISKY. OTB
Rs. 27 per Dozen.
Only one Trial will satisfy.

SOLE AGENTS :
CROFT, MODY & Co., BOMBAY.
Suppliers by the Bottle
DENISON & Co. BOMBAY.

WM. HUTCHINSON & Co.,
BANKERS, MERCHANTS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS.
TRAFALGAR BUILDINGS.
NORTHUMBERLAND AVENUE
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. C,
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS, PULLICATE, LONDON.
A, B, C, CODE USED.

CONSIGNMENTS of PRODUCE received and disposed.

INDENTS executed with care and promptitude,

PASSAGES booked by a line of Steamers.

ALL AGENCY BUSINESS undertaken.

The representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, of Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions as clearing and Forwarding Baggage &c.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional lines CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

DUNOLLY—October 26, at Secunderabad, India the wife of Captain K J G Dunolly Indian Army, of a son
FINNY—Nov 13, Albany Road, St Leonards, on Sea wife of Commander T G R Finny, Royal Indian Marine (retired) of a son.

MARRIAGES.

ALEXANDER—FAULKNER—Nov 10, at St George's Hanover Square Capt A C B Alexander 1 Seaforth Highlanders to Army Louise daughter of Mr and Mrs W B Faulkner
BRERETON—HOBBLIN—Nov 12, at St Paul's Church Cambridge C S H Brereton to Maud Adelino Horobin widow of the late Principal of Homerton College Cambridge
COLOMB—MORDAUNT—Nov 10, at St Peter's Eaton Square R P son of the Right Hon Sir J C R Colomb K C M G M P of Dromquinna Kenmare co Kerry to May daughter of J Mordaunt of Eccleston Square
HOME—HUTCHINGS—Nov 3, at the Cathedral of St John the Baptist St John's Newfoundland Lieut A H C C Home R N youngest son of the late Col R Home R E C B to Georgie Sybella Carter third daughter of G A Hutchings.
JUDD—JAMESON—Nov 9, at Howth Church county Dublin C R Judd State engineer Bharatpore, India to Margaret Elizabeth daughter of A Jameson D L
LANGSTON—CARR—Nov 10 at St James' Church Carlisle Rev E L Langston to Alice daughter of the late H Carr of Carlisle
LEE—BOILEAU—Nov 8, at St Benedict's Church Ealing W F Lee of Mount Park Road Ealing to Augusta Fanny daughter of Major W S Boileau R E (retired)
MEAD—COWIE—Nov 10, at St Jude's South Kensington P J Mead Indian Civil Service son of the late Lieut Col C J Mead Indian Staff Corps (late Bengal Art) to Frances Alexandra daughter of G Cowie
STURT—BACKHOUSE—Nov 14, at Christ Church Mayfair H L Sturt son of H Sturt to Emily Mary (May) daughter of Major Backhouse late 10th Regt.

DEATHS.

ASHFIELD—Nov 10, at Wimbledon Elizabeth widow of the late Major W F Ashfield Bombay Staff Corps aged 67
BRUCE—Nov 13, at York Terrace Regut's Park widow of Col E J Bruce R A aged 86
BRUSHFIELD—Nov 11, at Ellerslie Catford R Brushfield aged 74
BURROWS—Nov 9, at Ennismore Gardens Sir F A Burrows Bart aged 58
CAPEL—Nov 9, at Cairnryan Bournemouth the Rev W R Capel late chaplain Madras Establishment and for 27 years vicar of Bickenhall Warwickshire
DE VERE—Nov 10, at Foynes Sir S E de Vere fourth Bart aged 92
HARRIS—Nov 7 at Les Rochers Nice Sir J C Harris C V O late British Consul for the Maritimes Alps aged 72
IMPEY—Nov 11 at Hollywell Oxford E C Impey C I E Col late Bengal Staff Corps aged 74
KER—Nov 8 at Willoughthorpe St Margaret's Ware J E Ker son of the late Capt J Ker R N and nephew of the late Admiral Sir J Scott K C B aged 87
LA TOUCHE—Nov 12, at Ospringe Ealing Lieut Gen W P La Touche late Indian Army aged 88
ROUSE—Nov 12, at Lincoln's Road Peterborough F Rouse J P son of R Rouse Honourable East India Company aged 74.
SALISBURY TRELAWNY—Nov 12, at Elm Park Gardens Harriet Jacqueline widow of Sir J Salusbury Trelawny Bart of Trelawne and relict of Lieut Col R G W Keppel of Lexham Hall Norfolk, aged 83.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

HARRY—Nov 26, at Borbarrio, Dibrugarh, the wife of A Morgan Harry, of a daughter.
YOUNG—Nov 27, at Meerut the wife of Lieut-Colonel C F G Young, 6th Jat L I, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

CARELESS—MORRIS—Nov 15, at all Saints' Church, Coonoor, by the Rev F E Cameron B A, Chaplain of Coonoor, assisted by the Rev N Ussher B D, the Rev William Henry Careless, Chaplain of Jamalpur E I Ry and formerly Chaplain of Indore, L to Gwendolen Katharine, youngest daughter of the late Rev Joseph Lewis Marris, M A, Oxon Vicar of Filloughley Warwickshire,

DEATH.

MACLEOD—Nov 20, at Gauhati, Ewan Edward Alexander the infant son of Captain and Mrs MacLeod.

PURE BLOOD.
KEMP'S
"CLOVERINE."
RED CLOVER BLOOD MIXTURE,

A Compound Elixir of Trifolium with Iodide of Potassium.

An excellent preparation for cleansing the Blood from all impurties such as Salt, Rheum, Acne, Boils, Scrofula, Hives, Ulcers, Pimples, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Rheumatism, Itch, Climatic Eruptions, and other diseases in which the System requires cleansing.

Endorsed by the Entire Medical Profession, who place this combination at the head of all preparations for purifying the Blood.

Price, Rs. 1-4 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD.,
HIS EXCELLENCY'S CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h, 19m, Sun sets, 5h. 22m, High water 9-25m., 10-22a. Low water, 3-30m., 3-38a.
Fifth Criminal Sessions.
Municipal Standing Committee, 2 p.m.
Sale of Work, All Saints' Home, Mazagon, 4 p.m. to 7 p m
University Examination Results—B. Sc. Examination.
Novelty Theatre, Eugen Sandow and the Star Vaudeville Company, 9-30 p. m.

FORT GRATUITOUS DISPENSARY.—Total number of patients treated during the month of November was 2,263, daily average 75·5, total of new admissions 1,004, number of children vaccinated 78.

MEHER CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the month of November was 5,446, the daily average being 181 new admissions 1,248, Parsees 554, Hindoos 3,078, Mahomedans 1,407, Christians 407, 35 children were vaccinated this month.

THE KHOJA SANJUNBHOY MEERALLY'S CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—During the month of November the number of Khoja patients treated in this Dispensary was 1,888. Among them the number of new admissions was 401, classified as stated below :—men 121; women 130; children 150, total 401. The average daily attendance was 63.

MUSIC AT APOLLO BUNDER.—The Victoria string band will play at W. B. Green and Co's Apollo Bunder Restaurant, the following programme of music from 6-45 to 8-45 p.m. to-day :—

March ..... With Sword and Lance ..... H Starke
Overture ..... The Minstrel ..... A Iamotte
Valse ..... Eugenes Seductor ..... Rozas
Selection ..... The Toreador ..... Karl Kiefert
Barn Dance ..... Ping Pong ..... F Brookit
Valse ..... Lagunen ..... J Strauss
Diverties'ment for two Cornets ..... Kilenberg
Cake Walk ..... At a Georgia Camp Meeting ..... K. Mills

MILL FIRES IN BOMBAY.—A fire broke out in the blow room of the Jacob Sassoon Mill, at Seupari Baug Road, Parel on Friday, but was speedily put out by means of mill fire appliances. The mill being at work at the time of the outbreak, a large number of operatives also turned out and assisted in extinguishing the flames. One of the operatives named Gunpat Hari was severely burnt about his arms and legs and was removed to the J. J. Hospital. The damage done by fire and water is estimated at Rs. 500. The origin of the fire is attributed to friction caused by some hard substance getting into the machinery.—Another fire broke out in the blow room of the New Empress Mill at DeLisle Road, Parel and was put out by the operatives. The damage done to cotton is estimated at Rs. 5,500. One Jaira Kaivo, an operative, aged thirty-nine, while attempting to put the fire out, was burnt about his body. He was removed to the hospital. The cause of the fire is attributed to friction. The damage is insured for Rs. 5,000.

GOLDSMITH AND HIS SERVANT.—Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, at the Mazgaon Police Court, on Saturday, Inspector DeBurgh charged Aba Hurri, a Hindu, with theft of Rs. 18 in cash belonging to his master, Koondlick Babset, a goldsmith. The evidence showed that on the 28th November, the complainant found his cash box open and the money missing therefrom. The accused was also found to have disappeared. The complainant searched for him and after three days found him at Bandora. He brought him down to Bombay and made him over to the police. The accused denied the charge, but admitted having taken Rs. 8 from the box without complainant's knowledge and permission. He stated that the complainant had committed some frauds in respect of certain articles given to him by people and that he (complainant) had promised to give him a half share in the profits realised by such fraudulent transactions. As the complainant refused to give him his share he took the money. As the accused called no evidence to substantiate the story told by him, the Magistrate disbelieved it. His Worship convicted him and sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A NAUTCH PARTY IN BOMBAY.—Mr. Callianji Amerchund, a native merchant of this city gave a nautch party at his residence at Gulalwadi on Saturday evening in honour of the wedding of his son Chhotilal. A large number of European ladies and gentlemen as well as Native gentlemen attended the function. Mr Deokaran Nanji, Mr Callianji Amerchund, Mr Jivandas Pitamber and Mr Devidas Purbhudas received the guests of the evening. An exhibition of magical tricks, phonographs etc., were provided for the amusement of the guests. Amongst those present were : Mr and Mrs A Vlasto, Mr A M Monteath, Mr and Mrs F A Reddie, Mr T W Birkitt Mr J Greig, Mr J H Robinson, Mr Coleman, Mr Vijbhucandas Atmaram, Mr Tribhovandas Mangaldas Nathubhai, Mr and Mrs Velinan, Mr Ross of the Chartered Bank, Mr Dharamsey Morarji Goculdas, Mr Narottamdas Morarji Goculdas, Mr W L Firth, Mr W Crum, Mr Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, Mr and Miss Teesdale, Captain Hand, Mr and Mrs E G Turner, Captain, Mrs and Miss Andrews, Mr and Mrs W F Hamilton, Mr J Fairclough, Mr J L Aspden, Mr and Mrs Paul Masotti, Mr C J Dometracopulo, Mr Gulamhoosein Alana, Mr. Bhugvandas Narottamdas Mr C Kirrisoglow, Mr F W Shaw, Mr S Kidd, Mr D W Wilson, Mr E D Stephanos, Mr John Owens, Mr C J Michael, Mr F C Annesley, Mr and Mrs C H Byrne, Mr J C Kidd, Mr D A Purdie, Mr W Kirk, Mr G W Owens, Mr J E Aspinwall, Mr G Hill and others.

CHARGE OF ENTICING AWAY A MARRIED GIRL.—At the Mazagon Police Court, Mr. P. H. Dastur has disposed of a case in which Nazir Ahmed, a young Mahomedan, was charged with enticing away a married woman named Khatiza, wife of one Abdul Wahab, an Arab dealer in pearls. Mr. S. B. Spencer, pleader, appeared for the complainant, while Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, barrister-at-law, defended the accused. The case for the prosecution was that the complainant was married to Khatiza on the 15th September last, and it was arranged between himself and the girl's father Mahomed bin Hoosein that the girl should remain in the father's house for a week after the marriage. Subsequently it was arranged to send the girl to her husband's house on the 5th October, but she disappeared on the same day. The accused was seen by a number of witnesses going into her house and driving away with her in a victoria. A report was made to the police, who arrested the accused and searched for the girl, but could not trace her whereabouts. Mr. Kazi on behalf of the defence stated that the girl was betrothed to the accused about two years ago. About eight months ago her father proposed to break off the engagement and marry her to another person. The girl resented the suggestion, and ran away to the house of her fiance. The accused was consequently prosecuted for kidnapping the girl, but the charge could not be sustained and he was discharged. The accused then married the girl by "Moota" ceremony and as he claimed his marital rights, the father had brought the present charge. The Magistrate held the charge not proved and discharged the accused.

RASH DRIVING.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, at the Mazagon Police Court on Sturday, Inspector Walker charged Vithal Govind a cart driver, with driving his cart in a rash and negligent manner. Mr. Pereira, pleader, appeared for the accused. The evidence showed that on the morning of the 28th November last, one Gopal Janoo, a Hindu, aged about seventy-five years, was standing near a bidi shop at the corner of Kala Chowkey and Chichpoogly Roads, when he was knocked down by a cart laden with pieces of stone and driven by the accused. The old man was struck in the chest and one of the wheels passed over his right big toe, crushing it. He was taken to the J. J. Hospital, where the injured toe was amputated. The same day his relations took him home, where he died in the evening. An inquest was held on the body of deceased and in the course of the evidence adduced before the Coroner, it was stated that the deceased had been subject to heart disease. The medical evidence went to show that death was due to heart disease accelerated by the injuries he had received through the accident. The jury in their verdict expressed an opinion that the driver though not criminally punishable might have exercised more care. The Magistrate in disposing of the charge remarked that though the accused was not responsible for the death of the old man, yet it was clear from the evidence that in driving his cart he (accused) was so very negligent that he went to the extreme left and so near the edge of the road, as to knock down the man standing near the shop. There was no room for the old man to move by and the accused seeing this ought to have pulled his bullocks a little to the right to prevent the accident. His Worship, therefore, convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 25 The whole amount of the fine was ordered to be awarded to the family of the deceased as compensation

THE WESLEYAN BAZAAR.

Saturday was the final day for the Wesleyan Methodist Church Fancy Bazaar in the Town Hall. The proceeds realised on Friday were Rs. 800, Saturday brought in again a good sum, thus a little more than the Rs. 3,500 needed was realised. On Saturday the Bazaar was opened by "The Fairies of the Seasons," who were :—Spring :—Mies Jeanie Daniels, Snowdrop :—Miss Emmie Byrne, Daffodil :—Miss Gertie Erikson. Summer :—Miss Gertie Gutteridge, Forget-Me-Nots :—Miss Muriel Thurley, Miss Gladys Charlesworth, Miss Ethel Burdett, Master Alan Connor. Autumn:—Miss Nora Steers, Autmun Leaves:—Miss Dorothy Clements. Miss Mary Bird, Miss Gladys Drake, Miss Grace Hyde, Miss Louie Aaron, Miss Pearl Greengrass. Winter:—Miss Esther Aaron. Holly :—Miss Norah Daniels, Mistletoe:—Miss Emmie Leech. Heralds:—Masters Stuart Imrie and Ivan Hainsworth. Flower Fairies:—Miss Lucy Booth, Miss Ruby Newell, and Miss Birdie Smith.

THE DONGREE DISASTER.

AT the Morgue, yesterday Mr. P. Byrne, Coroner for Bombay, concluded the adjourned inquest relative to the deaths of Pithee, a Hindu woman, and two other Hindus, named Raghoo Vithoo and Jivraj Becher, all of whom were killed by the collapse of the loft of a godown in Dongree, on the 28th November.

Mr. Nowroji Hormusji Katrak, Superintendent of Streets and Buildings, A and B Wards, Bombay Municipality, said he had inspected the premises in question after the collapse. He found some of the timbers of the flooring not sufficiently strong for the weight that was brought to bear on them. He thought that the disaster was caused by the floor being not sufficiently strong, which brought down the roof. The cross wooden pieces of the flooring would break by a weight of eleven tons and half, while the weight of the bags placed on it would be twenty tons and a half. He was not aware of any custom to have grain storing floors surveyed with a view of ascertaining their storing capacity. He thought that the floor which remained was sufficiently well constructed, but not strong enough to bear the weight of bags stored right up to the roof. He did not think that the weakness of the floor was such as could have given an ordinary native dealer a reason to believe that it was not sufficiently strong to carry such a heavy load as in this case. Even a mistri would have failed to understand it. Witness saw no evidence of negligence in construction of the loft. He thought that overloading was the cause of the collapse.

After some further evidence was recorded, the jury returned a verdict that the deceased persons died from multiple injuries caused by the accidental collapse of the floor of a loft of a godown in Dongree Street.

FROM TO-DAY
RUDGE
WHITWORTH
BICYCLES
WILL BE SOLD AT
Rs. 165
FOR CASH ONLY.

J. A. KIRKBRIDE & CO.
60, TAMARIND LANE.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, DEC. 2.

SECURITIES—

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	£88 1-4	= unchanged
3 do. Rentes	£98 3-4	= do
3 1-2 do. Indian Sterling Loan	£106	= — 1-2
3 1-2 per cent. Indian Enfaced Rupee Paper	£85 1-2	= unchanged

SILVER—

Spot in London	27 7-16	= + 1-16
2 months hence	27	= + 1-8
Spot in New York	59 3-8	= unchanged

EXCHANGES—

Paris cheques	25·15 1-2	= — 1-2
Berlin	20·39	= unchanged
New York Demand	4·86 1-2	= do

DISCOUNTS—

Bank of England	3 per cent	= do
6 months' sight Bank Bills	3 per cent	= do
4 " " "	3 per cent	= — 1-8
6 " " Fine Trade Bills	3 1-4 per cent	= unchang
6 months, sight Fine Trade Bills	3 5-8 per cent	= — 1-8

INTEREST—

Day to day loans	2 1-4 per cent	= — 1-2
7 day marzec loans	2 1-2 per cent	= — 1-4

Extra Council Bills allotments Bills on Bombay Rs. 50,000 at 1s. 4 3-32d.

SUGAR—
German granulated 1st marks 15 1-2, N.-D., buyers, firm.

METALS—
Copper Braziers £ 75-10
Yellow metal 6 3-4d
Tin Plates 11 7-8
Bar iron Belgian £1-16-0
Iron Corrugated Sheets 10-2-6
Basic Steel Bars 4-17-6

RAPESEED—
Yellow Guzerat 35 D.-J., sellers
Yellow Cawnpore 35 D.-J. sellers } firmer
Brown 32 1-8 D.-J., done

LINSEED—
Linseed Bold 35 1-8 D.-J. sellers quiter

COFFEE—
Coffee in New York, 8 1-2

In Liverpool—Cotton Market closed steady. Surats quiet, Manchester easier. Total sales 12,000 Sales increased yesterday by 3,000 B. Spot 4·77—2. Egyptian F. G. F. Brown 8 3-16—1-16. Sold on speculation and for Export 1,000. Imports 85,000. Arrivals closed steady.

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	Feb.-Mar.
4·57	4·72	4·75
—2	—2	—2
Mar.-April	April.-May	May-June.
4·78	4·80	4·82
—2	—2	—3
June-July	July.-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·83	4·85	4·24
—1	—3	—2

Receipts at U S Ports	64,000
Do. last year	89,000
Exports to Great Britain	24,000
Do. do Continent	7,000

In New York—

Spot	9·00 unchanged
Futures, month of December	8·18+4
Do. do. March	8·72+3

In New Orleans—

Spot	8 1-2—1-16
Futures, month of March	8 60—2
Do, do, June	8·20—2
Tone at close	steady.

COTTON.

	Bales.
Week's receipts at U.S. ports	376,000
" exports to Great Britain	104,000
" Continent	167,000
Stock at U S. ports	985,000
" interior ports	725,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay, for the 24 hours ending at 6 p. m., on Friday, 2nd December, 1904 :—

Cotton	9,339 bales.
Wheat	17,254 cwts.
Linseed	9,532 "
Rape, Rai and Mustard	3,675 "
Gingellyseed	16,150 "
Poppyseed	73 "
Groundnuts	46 "
Castorseed	52 "
Rice	1,924 "
Myrabollams	1,609 "
Cottonseed	17,186 "
Mowraseed	216 "
Gram	695 "
Jowar	9,517 "
Maize	749 "

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed ..... steady
Surats ..... quiet
Good Bhowanagger 4 29-32
The Manchester Market has been ..... easier
2 1-2 per cent Consols 88 1-4
3 per cent Rentes 98 3-4
3 1-2 per cent Sterling Loan 106
3 1-2 per cent Rupee Papers 85 1-2
Bar Silver 27 7-16

BOMBAY, DEC. 3.

Exchange—Tone quiet but steady.

Bank T. T.			1s 4 1-16d.
Bank Demand			1s- 4 3-32d to 1-16d.
Credit Bills 3 Months' Sight D. A.			1s. 4 9-32d.
Do	6	dc do	1s. 4 13-32d.
French Francs	3	dc do	170 3-4
Marks	3	do do	138 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days' Sight	135
Shanghai	30	do do	193
Japan	30	do do	148

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent. Tone steady.

Cash	97 13
1st Settlement 5th January	97 10
Money Market,—Tone easy.	

BANK RATE.—

Bank of England since	21st	April	3 per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do	20th October	5 do
Bank of Bengal	do	10th November	6 do
Bank of Madras	do	6th July	4 do

SEEDS—

Linseed.—Tone quiet.	Rs. a. p.
Ready	5 12 1-2
Rapeseed.—Tone steady.	
Brown Cawnpore, Ready.	5 3
Yellow Cawnpore, Ready.	5 12 13
Yellow Guzerat, Ready	5 12
Poppyseed.—Tone firm.	
Ready	5 7 0
Castorseed—Tone quiet.	
Ready	Rs. 24 0

GINGELLYSEED.—Tone quiet.

Howree Khandeish	Rs. 36
15 per cent Mixed	Rs. 34 1-2 to 35
25 per cent "	Rs. 34
50 per cent "	Rs. 33
Black Kutnee	Rs. 29 to 30

LIVERPOOL OPENING TELEGRAM.

Tone— steady.
Estimated sales ..... bales 4,000
Imports ..... do. 62,000

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb	
4·66	4·71	
Feb.-Mch.	Mch-Apl.	Apl.-May.
4·74	4·77	4·79
May-June	June-July	July-Aug.
4·81	4·82	4·24
	Aug.-Sept.	
	4·33	

COTTON.—The market is steady with some descriptions quoted Rs. 2 to 3 higher. Business is chiefly confined to the purchases by the Mills of a few thousand bales. Exporters have stopped buying, waiting the report of the Washington Agricultural Bureau, published to-day.

Official quotations of the Bombay Cotton Trade Association, Limited :—

Growths	Fine	F.-G.	Gd.	Dely.
Bengal (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	188	178	...	25 Dec.
Bengals (H.-G.) (Ry.terms)	186	176	...	25 Jan.
Oomrawatee (descriptions) M-G.	...	198	...	do. do.
Khandeish (M.-G.)	...	...	200 194	25 Dec.
Do. do.	...	...	198 192	25 Jan.
Khangaum fair staple (M-G) } Karanja do. do do. } Akola do. do. do }	206	200	...	do, do.
Dhamangaum Poolgaum (M-G)	208	202	...	do. do.
Nagpur Kamptee (M.-G.)	210	204	...	do. do.
Broach (M.-G.)	240	...	...	1/25 Mar.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	...	1/25 Mar.
algaon (M. G.)	...	...	229	15/25 do.
Do. (M.-G.)	...	...	203 197	25 Dec.
Bengal (M. G.)	...	...	201 195	25 Jan.
Do.	...	...	191 181	... 25 Dec.
Sind-Punjab	...	...	191 181	... 25 Jan.
Do.	...	...	191 181	... 25 Dec.
			191 181	... 25 Jan.

A MORTGAGEE CHARGED WITH FRAUD.

SUIT IN THE HIGH COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, at the High Court on Saturday, heard the suit brought by Ramabai, widow of Pragjee Hurjee, against Ramchandra Vithal Shringarpure, in which she prayed that an indenture of mortgage of the 22nd May 1901 be rectified so as to show the sum of Rs. 4,000 only was advanced for principal to the plaintiff, that the mortgaged premises were redeemable on the payment of the sum of Rs. 4,000 with interest at any time within ten years, that the indenture of mortgage was not a possession mortgage, that it may be declared that the tender made on behalf of the plaintiff on the 7th March 1904 was a valid tender which the defendant was bound to accept, that no interest was payable by the plaintiff on the said sum of Rs. 4,000 after the said date that defendant be forthwith ordered to execute a proper reconveyance of the mortgaged premises in favour of the plaintiff, etc. Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Jehangir and Servai, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Scott and Mr. Lang, instructed by Messrs. Khanderao, Shripad, and Laud appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiff stated that she is the owner of two houses situated on the west side of Memonwada; and that in the month of May last, being in need of a sum of Rs. 4,000, she agreed to borrow the amount from the defendant on the security of her two houses, such loan to be payable with interest thereon at the rate of annas twelve per cent. per month at any time within ten years. On the 13th May 1901, the defendant paid to plaintiff a sum of Rs. 400, and on the 22nd May another sum of Rs. 1,600, and induced plaintiff to execute a mortgage deed in his favour. Defendant was unable to pay the balance of the loan on the 22nd May, but promised to pay the remaining sum of Rs. 2,000 in a short time afterwards, which he subsequently did. In mortgage deed referred to, the defendant had fraudulently inserted statements to show that he had paid plaintiff Rs. 5,000 immediately before the execution of the mortgage deed; had also inserted stipulations purporting to show that the loan was payable with interest at rupee one per cent per month instead of twelve annas; and had so worded the moragage deed that the principal sum had been made repayable on the 22nd May 1911, that is at the end of ten years from the date of the mortgage deed He had also fraudulently caused to be inserted in the deed a clause purporting to state that the plaintiff had, before the execution of the mortgage, placed him in possession of the mortgage premises, with power to receive the rents: This was untrue. Defendant had received from plaintiff interest at twelve annas per cent, up to 22nd January 1904. In that month, the defendant falsely claimed to be a mortgage in possession, that Rs. 5,000 was due to him for principal, and that the interest was one rupee per cent per month. On the 7th March 1904, plaintiff caused to be tendered to defendant the sum of Rs. 4,045, which was due to him for principal and interest. But defendant refused to receive such amount, falsely alleging that the tender was insufficient. Plaintiff had also tendered to defendant a reconveyance for his approval. She prayed that the indenture of mortgage should be rectified in accordance with the above facts.

The defendant denied the material allegations of the plaint, and said that, on the 22nd May 1901, in consideration of the sum of Rs. 5,000 paid by him to the plaintiff, the latter executed in his favour a mortgage of the two properties mentioned, which sum was made payable on the 22nd May 1911, with interest at 12 per cent per annum, such interest to be paid at the end of every month up to the 22nd May 1911. He said that although it was contemplated at the time of the execution of the mortgage that he was to enter into such possession, he never did so. He had received interest from plaintiff on the Rs. 5,000 at the rate of rupee one per cent.

The hearing of evidence in the case was proceeded with.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

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BOMBAY,
30th March, 1899.

MR. JAMES CONNELL of the Victoria Hotel, Prince's Dock, has SUPPLIED AERATED WATERS of all sorts to this ship during our stay at Bombay. I had previously been informed privately that Mr. Connell's Factory was the BEST in the City, but before recommending the use of his Aerated Waters on Board, I went over his Establishment, and was so satisfied with everything, that I can with confidence advise Medical Officers of H. M. Ships to deal with him.

CHARLES JAMES,
Fleet Surgeon

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications intended for publication in our columns must be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, DEC. 5, 1904.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND IMPROVEMENT.

WE do not know if Mr. Sandow hopes to bring about the physical regeneration of the native of this country. Probably he has not given the subject a thought. In England and in the colonies he has undoubtedly wrought a considerable amount of good, and helped to bring home to those responsible for the training of the young, the necessity for cultivating the body as well as the mind. Just now, the subject of physical training is attracting attention in this country, though not much practical progress has been made. At home, more tangible results are noticeable, for not one but many agencies are at work with the object of securing physical improvement. One of the most prominent advocates of that improvement is Sir Lauder Brunton, the eminent physician, who thinks the lessons that past wars have given Englishmen should alone prove sufficient to impel them to seek physical improvement. Our soldiers, who fell in South Africa, for the most part, belonged to a class rather below than above the average physique, because the bulk of our soldiers are drawn from the unskilled labour class and consequently from the stratum of the population living in actual poverty or close to the poverty line. This opinion was also expressed by Sir William Taylor in his evidence before the Inter-Departmental Committee on Physical Deterioration. The weakness and unfitness of this class is so great that out of 679,703 recruits between the years 1893 and 1902, no less than 234,914 were rejected on medical examination as unfit for service. Sir Lauder Brunton is convinced that this rejection of more than one out of every three would-be recruits does not at all represent the unfitness of the class from which they are drawn, for these applicants were selected men, chosen by the recruiters as likely to pass the medical examination. There are no available data to show what proportion these applicants bear to those who were judged by the recruiters to be unfit. In all probability the proportion rejected by the recruiters is greater than that rejected by the examining officers and even though the total proportion of unfit should not amount to three out of every five, as estimated by Sir Frederick Maurice, it is, says Sir Lauder, almost certainly a very large one.

It may be imagined that the offspring of weaklings must necessarily prove weak, but Sir Lauder Brunton assures us that such is not the case. The sins of the fathers are visited on the children, but with the exception of actual disease and perhaps intoxication in the parents, infants are not affected before birth, but come into the world healthy and strongly. It is after birth, he says, that the unfavourable influences began to tell—improper food, partial starvation and lack of care in infancy—the same bad conditions, along with the impure air, want of exercise and play grounds, evil companionship in the gutters during childhood—smoking and drinking, gambling idleness and all the bad habits which tend to form the loafer or the larrikin during adolescence and youth. According to the evidence given before the Committee, writes Sir Lauder, "there is a physical standard which is the inheritance of the people as a whole, and although the baby's father and mother may have become puny and weak from poverty and unwholesome surroundings, the baby, when born, reverts to the racial type and, if properly cared for after birth, may possibly rival in strength and physique its far away Viking ancestors." How properly to care for children was the subject of recommendations by the Inter-Departmental Committee. It is impossible to keep them healthy and strong without feeding them properly. Many Societies are now working for the improvement of the people and the welfare of the country, but it has been felt for some time by persons interested in the subject that universal co-operation throughout the whole country is absolutely necessary for the successful attainment of the objects in view. It is for that purpose that the formation of a National League is proposed. In the statement of its objects and reasons it is shown that a great number of agencies are already at work giving instruction in the rules of health, in house-keeping, in cooking and in the feeding of children. Others are trying to lessen the consumption of alcohol, supplying nutritious food in its place. Others again are trying to improve the physique of the rising generation by supplying gymnasia in town or country; by organising associations for physical exercise. In the social class immediately above the lowest class of the population, there are boys and girls whose occupations are sedentary and their wages small. For these, gymnasia and swimming baths are suggested. But it is pointed out that at present the numerous associations which are all working for the common object of increasing the physical development and well-being of our population are at the present under the disadvantage of not knowing what the others are doing and of being even unaware of their very existence.

How far the scheme now under consideration, may be applicable to this country, only active members of educational and benevolent institutions can decide. But they will have the advantage of seeing how it works in England, that is, of course, provided it takes actual shape. The scheme is based on the recommendations of the Inter-Departmental Committee, and it is explained that the object of the proposed League is not to displace any of the agencies at present at work, but to make them known to one another, to ascertain how their work can best be supplemented, where it is deficient and to extend the benefits of physical training throughout the whole country. The League would thus be sub-divided in a two-fold manner, territorially and functionally. It is suggested that each branch should furnish instruction to the people in the laws of health generally to workers on the care of children, and to girls on the methods of cooking and house-keeping. Physical exercises and opportunity for open-air games are to be given to both boys and girls, while the natural desire of boys to become volunteers will be encouraged, and drill, rifle, and shooting practice and all sports fostered. In every parish the squire, the parson, the doctor, and the schoolmaster and in towns the mayor and corporations are to be induced, if possible, to take part in their organisation, whilst there will also be a Committee of ladies to supervise the instruction of mothers and the inspection of houses and children, the schoolmaster and mistress supervising the physical exercises and games of the children, the squire or mayor or others interested in the subject to look after the provision for play grounds, rifle ranges, club rooms and drill halls, the doctor giving general advice and assistance wherever he could. It is also to be part of the work of the League to initiate changes in, or additions to, existing laws, when such changes or additions seem necessary, and the immense amount of information which would then be at the disposal of the League would render its advice invaluable. Amongst other objects to be aimed at is the medical inspection of school children. Of course, it will take some time to inaugurate this League and to get it into working order, but preliminary operations are well under way, and, supported strongly as it is by medical men and philanthropists, we may expect to find it become a permanent institution, exercising that wholesome influence on the rising generation which is so urgently needed.

THE SHAN STATES. The work of introducing modern methods of administration into the Shan States goes hopefully forward, but these territories still in the main enjoy a rule which is picturesquely primitive. Some interesting details of the struggle between modern tendencies and pristine methods are to be gleaned from the report on the administration of the States during 1903-04 and the resolution by the Government of Burma thereupon. Except for small instances of disturbance, the year was one of peace and content, but that was not entirely the fault of the interesting Chiefs who rule the various States. In the Southern States the Sawbwa of Yawnghwe introduced some fiscal changes which created much more excitement than Mr. Chamberlain's policy has aroused in England, for the people rose up and serious trouble was threatened. Quiet, we are told, was restored without the necessity of extreme measures. Border troubles were as usual frequent on the Chinese side of the Northern States' boundaries, but from the British point of view much more serious has been the condition of things in Tawnpeng. The Sawbwa of that State has been displaying his independence by levying illegal taxes and forestalling and squandering the revenue. Other features of the indictment against this Chief are that the tribute for the year was only paid by pawning jewellery, establishments went unpaid, accounts of revenue and expenditure were not kept up, Mathameda returns were falsified, licenses for gambling were openly sold, notorious bad characters were harboured because they were found useful to squeeze money from the people, to negotiate loans and to engineer tea speculations which were actually swindles; while civil and criminal justice were neglected. It is evident that the Tawnpeng Chieftain has ideas on the subject of doing exactly as he pleases, but he has previously capped his transgressions by refusing to pay any attention to invitations to meet the Lieutenant-Governor. It is recorded as a success for diplomacy that during the year the Assistant Superintendent overcame this long standing refusal, and the Sawbwa met Sir Hugh Barnes at Lashio. The appointment of an officer to reside in this Chief's capital and devote all his time to the State is recommended as urgently desirable, and there is a suggestion that other measures may even be necessary to convince the Chief of his responsibilities to his subjects. Irregularities and abuses are recognised as part of the traditions of the more backward Shan States, and they are causing some trouble in North Hsenwi, but until there is a general advance in methods and education the Government of Burma acknowledges that it is not altogether unsatisfactory to have a strong Chief of the old fashioned sort in power who can be trusted to hold his own and is not constantly in need of supervision. His independence and strength of character must, however, stop short of discourtesy to the head of the Government in Burma. Apart from these political incidents the course of events in the States was last year peaceful, and on the whole the period was one of prosperity. It was necessary, however, to make remissions of tribute in some instances. Trade is, hampered by want of communications, and it is interesting to note that the Chiefs of the Southern States have memorialised Government regarding the construction of a railway to Taunggyi. This, the Lieutenant-Governor has described as a work of "great moment," and it is again being considered by Government. Upon efficient communication between the various States depends the future development of the country, and the rapid development of railway traffic in the Northern States is an indication of what may be expected from the constructionof lines throughout the country, giving easy communication with the markets in Burma. The construction of roads, bridges and markets is being pushed forward by several of the Chiefs. The resolution pays a tribute to the ability and energy of Captain Wyllie of the Military Police who was shot by a Chinese dacoit in North Hsenwi in January last, and acknowledges the good work done by Sir George Scott in the administration of the Southern States and by Captain Drage in the Northern States.

PUBLIC INSTRUCTION IN BURMA. THE report on public instruction in Burma, for the year 1903-04, a copy of which we have just received, shows that further progress has been made in giving effect to the Educational Policy of Government, as finally laid down in the Home Department Resolution, dated the 11th March, 1904. The revision of the curriculum in Anglo-Vernacular schools has not been proceeded with, but the courses for indigenous schools have been revised on the lines proposed by the Bengal Government, with the object of providing instruction of a more practical character, and of adopting the curriculum to the needs of agriculturists. Proposals for the improvement of technical and industrial education have also come under discussion during the year, and are receiving careful consideration. A disappointing feature of the report is that the statistics indicate no progress in the advancement of higher education, but on the other hand, the figures show a large increase in the number of pupils undergoing primary education in public institutions. Turning to expenditure on education during the year, we find that the sum expended rose by over a lakh as compared with the figures of 1902-03. The development of secondary and primary education involved a more liberal allotment of funds, while less was spent on buildings. The additional expenditure was met from Provincial Funds and from fees. The difficulties which were met with in connection with the transfer of the Rangoon College to Government have, at length, been removed, and the transfer will be carried into effect very shortly.

H. E. the Viceroy and Lady Ampthill arrived at Murree on their return from Kashmir on Thursday evening. The tour has been greatly enjoyed by the whole party.

AN Heir-Apparent to the Kashmir gadi was born on the night of the 30th Nov.

COL. SIR C. H. LESLIE and Lady Leslie proceeded to Europe on Saturday by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Caledonia.

REPORTS which have been received in Quetta show that the Seistan Boundary Commission are now engaged upon further survey work on the frontier.

MR. H. M. KISCH, Commissioner, Bengal, and Mr Alexander Porteous, C. I. E., Commissioner, Assam, are permitted to retire from the Civil Service.

IT is expected that the Kabul Mission will reach its destination on the 12th instant. The arrangement made by the Afghan officials along the route are satisfactory in every way.

AMONGST the passengers who arrived on Saturday from Europe by the P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer Arcadia were.—Sir W. Willcocks, Col. Hon. Mrs. Willoughby, Mr. J. D. Inverarity and Count G. E. Groppelis.

THE Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces will visit Rurki on the 2nd January, when questions connected with the proposed enlargement of the College and the expansion of its educational work will be considered.

THE hired transport Santhia, is expected to arrive in Bombay to-morrow the 6th instant, from Berbera via Karachi, with troops comprising 3 officers, 8 warrant officers, 12 native details, 33 followers, and 41 horses. The above will be landed at the Prince's Dock.

A SALUTE of 15 guns will be fired from the Saluting Battery at 10-40 a.m., to-day, to announce the arrival in Bombay of the Honourable Sir James Monteath, K.C.S.I., Member of the Executive Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF was to leave Mandalay by special train at 10. p. m. on Sunday, arriving at Lachio on the afternoon of the 5th. He will leave Lachio again at 5 p.m, and arrive at Maymyo on the morning of the 6th. Lieutenant-Governor left Rangoon on Friday evening for Mandalay to meet Lord Kitchener.

IT appears that there are two man-eating tigers abroad in Chota Nagpur, upon each of whose heads the handsome price of Rs. 750 has been set by the Bengal Government. The haunts of both are within about fifty miles from Giridih on the East Indian Railway, from which a high road leads to the spot in each case. The second tiger is killing near an inspection bungalow, which the Government will place at the disposal of any applicant who intends undertaking the pursuit. So that a sportsman making Giridih his headquarters has a chance. If he is fortunate, of getting a couple of tigers, doing a benefit to the country, and coming out of the trip substantially to the good himself.

"GOLF in Bombay" forms the subject of an uncommon article in "Golfing," the writer showing that golf is being brought dangerously near contempt by the way in which 'tis pursued in one part of India. Here is an extract—"The farce of playing golf in Bombay is illustrated by the fact that in the recent tournament players came out to find a green obliterated by a circus! This hazard is, I believe, unprovided for in the ample rules of golf. A golfer up a tree is no new thing, but a golfer in a circus! If a hippopotamus eats your ball, I was asked the other day, 'do you treat it as a lost ball or a rub of the green?' Think, too, of men seriously playing golf with canvas screens for bunkers."

THE encouragement of technical knowledge is not always a profitable business for the Government. It was stated at a meeting of the Madras Legislative Council the other day that since its establishment the Agricultural College at Saidapet has cost the Government 9 1-2 lakhs of rupees, including nearly one lakh paid in scholarships. The net result is—27 passed students directly engaged in agriculture! Some 512 students have been trained in the institution and 472 "appear to be alive," but the vast majority are not utilising their trained intelligence in agriculture. No doubt a number of Government and Court of Wards officials have benefited by training in the College, but even so the expenditure seems out of proportion to the results. Each student passing through the College has cost over Rs. 1, 850, but if the cost be divided among those who are now actually engaged in agriculture it works out at about Rs. 35,000 per head.

Mr. Balfour continues to make favourable progress at his official residence in Downing Street.

The Lord Mayor has intimated that he will be happy to be a Vice-President of the British Empire League during his year of office.

The "Standard" says:—We are authorised to state that there is no foundation for a rumour which has been current among members of the Scottish Bar that Mr. Graham Murray has been offered the post of High Commissioner for South Africa, in succession to Lord Milner. No such offer has been made to Mr. Murray.

The Commander-in-Chief in India has been requested to nominate an officer to act in connection with the Imperial Defence Committee, and take charge of questions which may affect Indian interests. The officer is not to be one of senior rank, as his duties will be largely secretarial.

AS OTHERS SEE US.

A GRECIAN VIEW OF THE BRITISH "SMART" WOMAN.

[BY THE PRINCESS EUGENIE PALÆOLOGU.]

A series of remarkable articles by prominent foreign and Colonial writers dealing with British customs and institutions as seen from their point of view appears in the "Daily Express." In the first of the articles—H. I. H. the Princess Eugenie Palæologu of Greece contrasts the life of the British society woman with that of the Grecian woman. She writes:—

The English society woman of the present day seems a perversion of all aristocratic ideals to the nobility of Greece. In a country where the ladies of good family speak English, French, or Italian, and their own tongue as a matter of course, the "smart" Englishwoman seems quite extraordinarily illiterate. In a Greek lady's boudoir the works of the principal European authors, in the original, stand side by side, and are read just as easily and as naturally as the books written in her own language. In England if a society woman talks and reads in several languages, she is considered erudite. Yet, though Greek ladies are cultured and accomplished to a high degree, they do not take anything like the prominent part in the public life that the modern Englishwoman does.

A woman's life in Greece is, I fancy a unique one. She reigns a queen in her household, adored by her men folk, whose affection for mother, sister, and wife is proverbial. The daughters in a Greek home take a paramount position, and when the means are limited, the boys once educated, are left to work for themselves, the patrimony being divided among their sisters. If the head of a Grecian household dies, the sons take his place, cherishing mother and sisters in the husband's or father's, stead. Until the mother dies, and the sisters are all married and provided for, these sons do not marry. Having what they consider a sacred duty to fulfil, they do it—willingly, ungrudgingly, lovingly. But in return the women instinctively look up towards the men, and there is none of the aggressive independence of the Englishwoman in their attitude.

EVILS OF DIVORCE.

The husband of a Grecian girl is chosen for her, and very rarely are these marriages unhappy. For that reason divorce among my country-people is almost unknown. When such a divorce is granted, the culprits have to submit to social ostracism, and are considered and treated as pariahs by their co-religionists. And I must confess to an opinion that, were divorce less easily granted, wrong-doing more heavily punished, we should hear of less unfaithfulness in married lives.

The laxity that reigns in English society would scarcely be credited in Greece. There, if a man were invited to a house party without his wife, or a wife invited anywhere without her husband, the invitation would be looked upon as a gross insult. That a married woman should career all over the country, motoring or driving or hunting, with a man other than her husband would be impossible. The "smart" Englishwoman would be frankly considered beyond the pale by the Greeks of good family.

Bridge, the fashionable craze, seems to occupy most of the English society woman's time. When she wins, she finds the money, so easily gained, of great assistance in paying her milliner's and dressmaker's accounts; when she loses, some kind (?) friend of the opposite sex among her acquaintance finds the where-withal—and frequently name and fame are risked, if not lost.

A CONTRAST IN WOMEN.

Should adversity overtake her, she lacks the courage requisite to meet it—born to live but in the sunshine, she cannot brook the storm. Her daughters—should cruel fate bestow such unwelcome blessing on her—are reared in an artificial atmosphere which cramps all soul-progress, being instructed in a few showy accomplishments, to be used as baits to capture the millionaire or possessor of a coveted title.

There may be greedy and heartless women among our Grecian nobles, but greediness and heartlessness are not accepted and indeed respected as the signs of high breeding and smartness, as they are in English society.

Another class of women of the English nobility—the public speaker, the president of societies, the political worker—is also comparatively unknown among Grecian ladies. Public life for women is rare in our country. The cultured Greek woman is content to reserve her intellectual gifts for the edification of her own immediate circle. She has no aspirations for notoriety. The women of England who enjoy speaking in public and who attempt to alter the laws of the nation and to mix themselves up in politics like men, descending even to speaking on platforms in electioneering campaigns, where they run the risk of being insulted by any publican or butcher in the audience seem to us unsexed and lacking in the first principles of good breading.

BEAUTIFUL EXAMPLES.

There are many English women who are angels of mercy as well as angels of beauty but these, though of high birth are not found in the intimate parties of the "smart set," although by reason of their rank, they are present at the big receptions of every leader of society. Many of those women command the love and reverence of all who know them. They visit the hospitals, comfort the comfortless, rescue the fallen, opening wide their hearts and purses to the sorrowful and needy, their charity depending neither upon faith nor creed.

My strictures on a certain portion of society must not be considered as an attack upon English women, whom I have always found the kindest-hearted as well as the most beautiful of all races. It is only the smart women whom I criticise, the others have my deep admiration and affection.

I think all English women are, perhaps, in danger of becoming too self-reliant. Perhaps it is this fact which justifies the complaint of want of courtesy of men to their womenkind.

When girls persist in trying to mould themselves into bad imitations of their brothers, woman strives to lower herself to the level of man, in lieu of assuring her high destiny as soul to his body. Small wonder if she is treated with the scant courtesy such equality entails.

In Greek families the ladies take their share of the daily work. They are notable housewives—frugal and industrious. Neither are their brains permitted to remain fallow, for they are well educated and taught to sing and play in order to entertain their families and friends. Their disposition is gentle and affectionate, with the touch of fire a southern nationality gives. Their devotion to husband, brothers, and children is unbounded, and should one of these be injured by treachery, the vengeance that will be taken by a Grecian woman may be a terrible one.

I believe in a woman going forth to war even, if her country needs her. Ponqueville relates how the women of Souli vied with their husbands and brothers in heroism during the war, not only by bearing into the fighting ranks the cartridges and munitions of war, and bringing away the wounded, but by actually taking part in that terrible struggle against the Turks, exhorting the men to die rather than seek safety in a dishonourable retreat.

The heroism and patriotism of the Greeks are shared by our womankind. Old-fashioned our nobility may seem to the "smart set" of English society, but in times of war and trouble I think the Grecian women would show better and more sterling qualities than those of the women who viewed all the dreadful dangers of their nation as excuses for organising foolish tableaux, and squandering on entertainments, of which the well-spring was their vanity, the money which should have been sent straight to their soldiers and to those whom the soldiers had left to suffer want at home.

"TO SEE OURSELVES."

If your so-called "smart set" could know how it is considered by the world. I think the insolence of its leaders would be somewhat abated. Your great ladies who looked upon their nation's battles as a race-show; who flocked to the scene of war in search of excitement; who stopped in luxurious hotels in the country where hundreds of your soldiers were risking their lives, and hindered operations by their flirtations with the officers who had posts of command in your army—that such women should endanger their nation's welfare by their idle mischievousness makes one feel that the emancipation of the English society woman is not without its ill results. To them the warning of Belshazzar, should be written "Mene, Mene, Tekel, Upharsin."

(Concluded on page 6.)

PORT ARTHUR SIEGE.

AN ARMISTICE.

FIGHTING ON THE SHAHO.

THE BALTIC FLEET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Reuter (Tokio) says that six hours' armistice took place at Port Arthur yesterday to bury the dead.

The fleet evidently intends to make a sortie directly. The harbour is now untenable and most of the ships heavily damaged and unfit for service, but some are still intact.

The Russians are mine clearing for the purpose of maintaining an avenue of escape.

The "Novoe Vremya," again strongly urges the despatch of a third squadron, because the mastery of the sea is a necessity for Russia and the Baltic squadron is too weak in comparison to the forces opposed to it.

General Kuropatkin reports several desperate hand to hand conflicts on a small scale along the Shaho entrenchments in which the Russians were the aggressors.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Reuter wires from Perim that the whole of the Baltic ships under Admiral Voelkersahms have passed Perim. A small French steamer from Jibutil met them north of Perim and probably supplied pilots for Jibutil for which place the squadron is making.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

Admiral Voelkersahms' squadron is making for Aden.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

Colonel Waters, British Attache with the Russian forces, has left Mukden for England and has permission to return in the spring.

General Kuropatkin reports that a scouting party rushed the Japanese position, west of Shaho, on the night of the 30th ult., bayonetting twenty-five. After a stubborn resistance the Japanese fled, pursued to Shaho. Numbers of rifles, equipments and blankets were captured by the Russians. An exactly similar affair took place on the same night on the Russian Left.

A second force has been sent to assist in the pursuit of the Japanese south of Tsinkhechou which is still proceeding.

Unofficial telegrams state that General Rennenkampf is directing the pursuit personally.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Reuter wires from Chifn that the Japanese have been hurriedly, but effectively, overhauling their entire fleet with great secrecy since August, in readiness to meet the Baltic squadron.

The majority of their ships are now fully repaired, refitted and repainted.

THE MYSTERIOUS YACHTS.

Admiralty Remissness.

STATEMENT BY SHIPBUILDERS.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Yarrows Company write to the "Times" confirming generally the "Standard's" statement, made on the 22nd ultimo, about a destroyer being ordered by some one in Paris to be altered into a yacht.

They say they had many opportunities of selling two destroyers in the last four months, but declined them for fear that the belligerents would secure them, and gave the Admiralty ample notice of this particular case.

The "Times" declares that the Admiralty is fully responsible and demands an explanation of its remissness.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

The mysterious Yacht Caterina, which recently passed the Suez Canal, has left Massowah on the 30th ult., bound southward.

RUSSIA AND CONTRABAND.

Prize Court Decisions.

BRITISH APPEALS UPHELD.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The Supreme Prize Court at St. Petersburg has decided that the arrest of the Thea in July was not justified, but as no appeal was made regarding the cargo, the Vladivostock judgment regarding the same stands.

The Court has also upheld the Dodwell Company's appeal regarding the flour for Kobe, seized on board the Arabia, mentioned on the 5th August. The quashing of the Vladivostock decision in the Dodwell case is most important, involving the whole question of conditional contraband.

ANOTHER HAGUE CONFERENCE.

Status of Hospital Ships.

An International Conference in which Russia participates opens at the Hague on the 13th inst., to consider the status of hospital ships in war time.

JAPAN'S FINANCES.

War and the Budget.

Reuter (Tokio) says that the Budget announced on the 31st October, has been submitted to the Diet. It totals about a thousand million yen of which 780 million are for war, including the interest on war loans. Economies on ordinary expenditure amount to 120 million yen. It will be necessary in 1905 to borrow only 450 millions.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BRITISH NAVAL REFORMS.

Strengthening the Home Fleet.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The "Standard" says that the chief reform in the Navy mentioned in the telegram of the 29th ultimo, will be strengthening the Home fleet so as to secure the dominion from the Forth to Portland. Its Admiral will eventually be senior officer afloat.

Gibraltar and Hongkong will be improved as bases. Colonial coal will be tried at foreign stations.

RUSSIA AND THE DARDANELLES.

The Black Sea Fleet.

The Russian press is agitating for the opening of the Dardanelles to the Black Sea fleet.

The "Novoe Vremya" contends that the Porte's consent only is necessary.

An article in the same paper ascribed to Captain Klado, one of the officers implicated in the Hull incident, declares there is no fear of England causing trouble. She will probably make a great outcry which will come to nothing as in 1870 and 1885 and recently in the North Sea.

JAPAN AND SPAIN.

A Demand for Explanations.

The Japanese Minister at Madrid has asked the Foreign Minister for explanations regarding the coaling and provisioning of the Baltic squadron at Vigo.

The Minister has replied that Spain has strictly observed neutrality.

THE SCOTTISH CHURCH DISPUTE.

Royal Commission Appointed.

LONDON, DEC. 2.

It is authoritatively announced that a Royal Commission is being appointed in connection with the Scotch Churches dispute.

AMERICAN COTTON ESTIMATE.

A Bumper Crop.

LONDON, DEC. 3.

The American Government's estimate of the American cotton crop is twelve million one hundred and sixty two thousands bales, exceeding of the highest anticipations.

The market in New York is sensational, and January fell to eight to-day.

DEATH OF LORD HARDWICKE.

Funeral at Finchley.

Lord Hardwicke's funeral took place at Finchley to-day.

The King and Queen sent wreaths and the King was represented at the service at Marylebone.

BAPTISM OF ITALY'S CROWN PRINCE.

Prince Arthur's Visit to the Pope.

LONDON, DEC. 4.

Prince Arthur of Connaught, who is at Rome to represent the King at the baptism of the Crown Prince of Italy, will visit the Pope privately before leaving.

The Duchess of Aosta is dangerously ill.

THE KABUL MISSION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, DEC. 3.

The Kabul Mission arrived at Jalalabad all well last Thursday. They have been accomodated in the Amir's large new house, near the outskirts of the town. The garrison was paraded and the Governor of Jalalabad with the local Khans and Civil officers received the Mission under a salute of eleven guns, about a mile out from the town.

CONGRATULATORY GATHERING AT AMRAOTI.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, DEC. 3.

The members of the Board of Control of the Kashibai Private High School, the ex-students of Amraoti and the students of the Vedashala congratulated Mr. Ganesh Shrikrishna Khaparde on his nomination as a Fellow of the Allahabad University in a public meeting held last evening in the Ganesh Theatre which was brilliantly illuminated and tastefully decorated. Three addresses in English, Sanskrit and Marathi were read. There was a very large attendance and great enthusiasm prevailed.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

On his return from leave Colonel C. Ellis, R. E., is posted to the Northern Command as Chief Engineer relieving Colonel Finnes who becomes Commanding Royal Engineer, Quetta Division.

On his arrival in India, Major J. Winn, R. E., is posted to the Military Works Services, Western Command.

Captain Hardcastle, Adjutant R. G. A., Golden Hill, is posted to 94th Company, Roorkee.

Captain Forsythe, 13th Battery, is posted to the 72nd Battery, R. F. A. and Captain Delaforce from seconded list to 30th Battery.

The manœuvres between Daryabad and Rae Bareli, in which a large number of troops are taking part, began on Saturday.

THE WRECK OF THE PEARLMOOR.

SAFETY OF THE CREW.

THE Marine Department Bombay has received the following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, dated the 2nd December :—

"Information received from Suez. Steamship Pearlmoor wrecked off Kooria Mooria Islands. Crew arrived safely at Suez."

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, NOV. 18.

THE PORTUGUESE VISIT.

WHETHER there is some hidden political meaning in the visit which the popular King of Portugal and his amiable consort are paying to this country or whether their Majesties are only here as the personal guests of our own sovereign, there can be no doubt about the success of the event. November is not the month a Southerner would naturally choose for a trip to England, and this year the baleful atmospheric conditions peculiar to this season of the year—conditions which have made the English climate a byword throughout the Continent—have been exceptionally bad. Foggy weather has prevailed ever since King Carlos and Queen Amelie landed on our shores, and the ceremonial entry of the illustrious strangers—if they can be called strangers—into London was marred of its brilliancy by the prevailing darkness. However the fog does not seem to have damped the excellent spirits of their Majesties, who will leave England with the feeling that both on political and personal grounds, they are always sure of a warm welcome in this country. Everybody however hopes that when they come again, it will be in the early summer and not in the late autumn. The present occasion has been made memorable by the signing of an Arbitration treaty between the two countries. This was a little surprise that King Edward intended to reserve for his speech at the State banquet, but alas! his Majesty was forestalled and the news leaked out in the Lisbon journals even before our visitors reached Portsmouth. In proposing the health of the King and Queen of Portugal, King Edward said:—"I am glad to think that the feeling between our two countries is of the most amicable kind. It dates back from a long period, nearly 700 years ago, when the first treaty between Portugal and England was made in the reign of Edward I. About 100 years later, a treaty was made at Windsor, and I am glad to think that this very day a treaty of Arbitration has been signed here.

Long may the good feeling continue which now exists between the two countries, and long may we work together for the cause of humanity and for the maintenance of peace!" King Carlos in responding observed :—"The words you spoke at Lisbon, and which have now become historic, have touched the hearts of all my Portuguese subjects. Our alliance with Great Britain, as your Majesty has justly said, is of ancient date, and I am happy to say that your Majesty will always find the same loyalty and same class of men as those who in former time shed their blood side by side with Englishmen. When your Majesty visited Portugal you were concerned in the interests of peace. That to me is a source of sincere gratification, and I congratulate your Majesty on efforts which have been for the good of humanity at large. "To-day your Marjesty is in a position to announce that a treaty of Arbitration, always conceived in the interests of peace, has been signed at Windsor between your Majesty's kingdom and my own." To-day we learn that the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress representing 2,000,000 organised workers of the United Kingdom, have expressed their sincere gratification at the tenor of King Edward's speech relating to the treaty with Portugal. The Committee add :—We heartly appreciate your hope that both countries 'may long continue to work together for the cause of humanity and the maintenance of peace.' We feel confident that your Majesty's expressions will find a sympathetic echo in the hearts of your subjects, and we, as a portion of them, beg most respectfully to express the hope that your Majesty may long be spared to help on the good cause of international peace and the good of humanity." A very notable tribute to the King's growing popularity especially with the working classes.

LORD NORTHBROOK.

The news of the death of the first Earl of Northbrook came as a great surprise, for it was not generally known that his health was such as to cause any anxiety to his friends, not indeed until a short time before he expired. As Lord Lieutenant of Hampshire—a post he was very proud of—it would have been his duty to assist in receiving their Portuguese Majesties at Portsmouth, and when I noticed that he was not amongst the guests at the dinner given there by the naval Commander-in-Chief to meet the Prince of Wales, I thought his absence must be due to indisposition. Still as his daughter Lady Emma Crichton was there with her husband I thought that if he were ill there could not be much the matter with him. So it appeared. Lord Northbrook had been suffering for a few days from gout, but it was not until late on Monday evening after the dinner party at Admiralty House, Portsmouth, that any serious symptoms were developed. The end came shortly before six on Tuesday evening. By his death there are now only three living ex-Viceroy's, the Marquis of Ripon, the Marquis of Lansdowne and the Earl of Elgin, and without any disparagement of those estimable peers it cannot be said that they have ever since their return interested themselves in India to the extent that Lord Northbrook did. The Northbrook Club, or as it is now called the Northbrook Scrub, has had a very chequered existence, but it is a standing proof of the desire of its founder to be of service to the country which he ruled with ability in the seventies. He always stood up for India in her protests against being made to pay for things which he thought ought properly to be charged to the Home Treasury, and in all Indian questions, so far as I could observe, sank the party politician. He was a poor speaker, but seemed to get on better in the House of Lords than on a platform where his repetitions and involved sentences were rather puzzling to listeners. But he inspired confidence in his judgment and his words carried great weight. The "Times" in its obituary notice properly points out that Lord Northbrook never failed to see the good and noble qualities of the Indians :—His sympathy for India and his constant labours to help in the difficult task of Indian administration lasted to the end, and when all the facts of his useful and honourable life are known it will perhaps be found that Lord Northbrook's influence was as beneficial to India after his retirement as it was during his too short term of office. No better arbiter could be found for questions in which Indian and British interests came into conflict. A Liberal orginally, though of a rather mild type, he broke away from Mr Gladstone (to whom he owed so much) when the G.O.M. took up Home Rule, but never, like Mr. Goschen and one or two others, officially allied himself with the Conservative party. In the fiscal struggle he ardently took the Free Trade side and his speech in the House of Lords on the Indian aspect of the controversy did Mr. Chamberlain more harm than perhaps he would be willing to admit. The importance of Lord Northbrook's speech lay in the fact that for the first time it called attention to the fact that there was an Indian side of the Tariff question and a very important side. Up to that moment no one had thought of India in this connection as being a part of the Empire, and it was a very good score for Lord Northbrook. The last time I saw Lord Northbrook was in Regent-street when he was looking at the marble and granite tombstones displayed on the window of a well known establishment not far from Piccadilly Circus. This was some months ago, and I thought he seemed to be looking very well, though he was not what would be called a robust man.

THE PROPOSED PLAGUE INQUIRY.—A REMEDY.

Mr Caldwell Lipsett's recent article in the "Morning Post" on the proposal, still it seems, awaiting the sanction of the Government at home for a scientific inquiry into the nature, origin and prevention of the plague scourge, has been followed by an interesting letter on the same subject from the pen of Dr John Pollen C. I. E. who, as he explains, has been through the thick of the Bombay epidemic from the very first. Mr Lipsett has no faith either in repressive measures or in what he calls the inoculation fiasco, and he observes with regard to the latter that it is obviously impossible to inoculate 300 million people on the chance of their being attacked. Dr Pollen is a man after Mr Lipsett's own heart. "Prophylactic inoculation for plague in India has," writes the well-k own ex-Civilian "proved a fiasco and the repressive measures adopted have turned out, as I long ago ventured to predict, a complete failure. He goes even further than Mr. Lipsett or rather, I should say, he takes a more sanguine view regarding the immediate possibilities of eradicating the disease. Mr Lipsett, while he scolds the authorities for allowing eight years to pass before making the kind of investigation now deemed to be necessary, admits that "if after all the efforts of science in Europe, consumption and cancer still rage among us practically unchecked, it can hardly be expected that a cure for plague will be "discovered off hand," Dr. Pollen boldly says :—Government can, if they will, cure the people. There is, he goes on to say "such a thing as a serum for the cure of plague—a serum manufactured at the present moment in perfection by the Pasteur Institute in Paris—and the Government of India ought undoubtedly to do what the American Government have done in similar circumstances with regard to the antitoxic serum for diphtheria and that is, place the remedy within the reach of all even the poorest in the land." He adds :—"More or less successful experiments were being conducted with this very curative serum in Bombay when a miserable spirit of economy led to their abandonment, and the Government fell back on futile protection and foolish repression with the disastrous results described by Mr. Caldwell Lipsett." I have had an opportunity of talking the matter over with Dr. Pollen who is confident that he is right. "There is," he says, "really nothing to be done now, but find a cure. Of course those who are pledged to preventive inoculation will clamour that there is no cure, and that Lustig's (or Yersin's) serum has been tried and found wanting. But is this so! The trial was only a very half-hearted trial and the curative serum was never given a fair chance, It was condemned from the first as too expensive. But even its opponents admit that when fairly tried it diminished the mortality by 12 per cent. while its supporters claim a forty per cent. triumph. Putting the advantage however, as low as 10 per cent. is it not worth trying? To save ten more out of every hundred attacked is at any rate something. No doubt the people must be encouraged to take to the remedy at the first symptoms of plague. Establish a belief in the remedy, and the battle is more than half won. My objection to preventive and repressive measures is that they tend to drive the plague in. The people conceal cases. Proclaim a cure and the affected will at once reveal the disease and rush for the remedy." Dr. Pollen certainly has the courage of his convictions and the characteristic earnestness with which he puts forward his views is an evidence of the genuine and warm-hearted sympathy he has always felt for the people of India.

NEW MEXICAN CURRENCY.

The Mexican Government have at last decided to enter immediately on a plan of monetary reform. The chief recommendation of the Mexican Monetary Commission and of the United States Monetary Commission was that the Mints should be closed to the silver of private holders, and that the existing dollars should be withdrawn and new dollars coined of the same weight and fineness as the present dollars, but with different effigies so as to distinguish them from the present dollars. The Mexican dollars circulating in China and other Eastern countries would then be declared to be no longer legal tender, and if they were brought back into Mexico they would merely be worth their value as bullion. After all these recommendations had been made, it was suggested to the Mexican Government, that an infinitely simpler plan would be to retain the present dollars, and it would cost nothing and be capable of being put into operation at once. This is the plan that has been adopted and the main provisions of the plan will be : To close the Mints to the silver of private holders. To prohibit the importation from abroad of Mexican dollars, and to give at the Mexican Treasury a silver dollar for every fifty American cents of gold when by the process of relative contraction the silver dollar shall have reached the value of fifty gold cents. The question whether there will in due course be a gold coinage does not seem to have been decided. The plan thus follows closely on the lines of the Indian system.

DEATH OF A WELL-KNOWN BOMBAYITE.

Many of your readers will learn with deep regret that Lieutenant-General William Puget La Touche died suddenly at Ealing on Saturday. He was born at Nusserabad 66 years ago, his father being an officer in the 7th Bengal Native Infantry and he entered upon his long Indian career at the early age of 16. As a subaltern he had two spells of active service, one with the Persian Expeditionary Force of 1856 and the other in the Mutiny. He subsequently joined the Mofussil police and was regarded as one of the most dashing and efficient officials of the force after the school of Sir Frank Souter. The deceased distinguished himself in the Panch Mahals in bringing the wild tribes into order very much on the lines followed by Outram and Oliver Probyn in reclaiming the Bheels of Khandesh. He collected the evidence for the inquiry held in 1880 by Mr. H. M Birdwood into the charge of wife murder brought against the Prince of Chota Udepur, a case that excited a great deal of interest, not only in the Western Presidency but in all the Native States throughout India. He had a great reputation as a "Shikari" one of his most notable successes occurring at Achala near Godhra where according to one version he bagged five tigers and according to another story nine. all in two days. Some of your local shikaris will probably be able to say which of the two numbers is correct. At all events it seems to be the fact that since the notable achievement referred to, not a single tiger has been seen in the whole forest of Achala. Another incident in his sporting career may be mentioned. While playing lawn tennis one afternoon in the Agency Garden at Godhra, khubber was brought to him of a "kill" close to his own bungalow a few hundred yards away He went to the spot and mounted guard with his rifle on a branch of a Mhowra tree immediately overhanging the dead calf. A panther seeing him took up a position on another branch of the same tree directly beneath the intrepid sportsman and within three feet of him Colonel la Touche (as he then was) coolly rested the rifle on the toe of his boot and fired, shooting the beast through the back. General La Touche spent the last years of his service in Bombay where, if I am not mistaken, he held the post of Army Clothing Agent. As a district officer he mixed freely with all classes of people, his genial disposition endearing him alike to Englishmen and Indians He was in fact one of a race of Indians that I am told is unfortunately fast passing away. He belonged to a time when constant office work did not crush the life out of a man. His official occupation was not so engrossing as to leave him no leisure for out of door recreations by which a man is brought into contact with the people amongst whom he serves to his and their mutual advantage. It is not easy to overestimate the value of such a life as his in strengthening the bonds which ought ever to unite the rulers and the ruled in India. He was married in 1866 to a daughter of the late General Sir Anthony Stransham and had eight children, one of whom is the wife of Sir William Bisset, so well-known in connection with Indian railways.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION.

THE WOMEN'S SECTION.

The Committee of the Women's Section of the Industrial and Agricultural Exhibition request women exhibitors to insure their exhibits, of any value, at the rate of 2 per cent. for the whole period of the Exhibition. On payment of the premium, insurance will be arranged for by one of the Lady Secretaries, at the Women's Pavilion, Exhibition grounds, from 11 a.m. to 6 p.m., and where also during the same hours all belated exhibits will duly be received up to the 9th instant.

For the prize competition, articles made by women alone will be received, but in the loan Section, any work of art can be sent.

MISS BHOWNAGGREE'S WEDDING.

LORD AND LADY LAMINGTON PRESENT.

THE marriage of Miss Perin, daughter of Sir M. M. Bhownaggree, with Dr. Jamshed Nasserwanjee Bahadurjee, brother of the late Dr. K. N. Bahadurjee, was performed on Saturday afternoon, at Sir Muncherjee's bungalow in Pedder Road, in the presence of the "elite" of Bombay society, including their Excellencies Lord and Lady Lamington. Sir Lawrence Jenkins, Chief Justice, and Lady Jenkins, and others. A shamiana, illuminated with crystal chandeliers, furnished and decorated in the most approved style, had been erected in the compound of the bungalow for the accommodation of the guests. A "dais" had been put up for the accommodation of the bride and bridegroom, while the wedding benediction in the Zend language was pronounced by the high priest. The guests began to arrive from 4-30 p.m., and were welcomed by Sir Muncherjee and Lady Bhownaggree, the Hon. Khan Bahadur D. R. and Mr. N. R. Chichgar, Mr. and Mrs. Jalbhai Ardasir Setna, and others. The Band of the Yorkshire Regiment, stationed near the Shamiana, played for the amusement of the guests.

Among those present were Lord and Lady Lamington, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Prince Mangalsinjee of Bhownaggur, Sir D. M. and Lady Petit, Sir Cowasjee, Lady and Miss Jehangir, Mr. Samuel Smith, Mr. Mrs., and Miss Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Khan Bahadur M. C. Murzban, C.I.E., Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Chandavarkar, Mr. Justice Tyabjee, Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. Justice and Mrs. Aston, the Hon. D. R. Chichgar, Mr, J. H. Du Boulay, Colonel Richard Owen, Captain J. J. Greig, Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon J. David, Lieut. Colonel Dimmock, Mr. James Macdonald, Mr. G. C. Plinston, Mr. Massy (Suffolk Regiment), Mr. and Mrs. A. Leslie, Dr. and Mrs. Childe, Mr. J. W. Burkitt, Mrs. Grattan Geary Mr. and Mrs. M. Maclean, Dr. Mrs. and Miss Mackichan, Mr. F. M. Coleman, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Coleman, Mr. Lovat Fraser, Mr. Mrs. and Misses Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. Cowasjee Jehangir Cowasjee, Mr. Mrs. and Miss R. M. Patel, Mr. and Mrs. N. R. Chichgar, Mr. Mrs. and Misses H. M. Chichgar, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Setna, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. and Mrs. Jehangir Bomanjee Petit, Mr. and Mrs. Furdonjee S. Taleyarkhan, Mr. and Mrs. Cowasjee D. Dubash, Dr. Heerjee J. Dadysett, Mr. D. N. Bahadurjee, Dr. Mrs. and Misses T. B. Nariman, Dr. R. T. Nariman, Mr. S. D. Ratnagar, Mr. and Mrs. Ratanshah Dadabhoy, Mr. Mrs. and Misses Jalbhai Ardeshir Setna, Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee of Bhownaggar, Khan Saheb, and Mrs. Bootee, Captain D. D. Khumbatta, Mr. and Mrs. Framjee R. Vicajee, Mr. Pallonjee Burjorjee Desai, Dustoor Dorab Peshotun Sanjana, Dr. and Misses R. N. Ranina, Mr. and Mrs. Dhunjishah J. Dhondy. Dr. N. F. Surveyor, Mr. Tribhowandas M. Nathubhoy, Mr. and Mrs. Kursondas Chabildas, Nawabzada Nusrulla Khan, Mr. Mirza Abbas Ali Baig, Mr. Hussain B. Tyebjee, etc.

Lord and Lady Lamington, on their arrival about 5 o'clock, were cordially greeted by Sir Muncherji and Lady Bhownaggree, and were escorted to seats reserved for them, near the "dais" erected for the marrying couple. The bridegroom came and took his seat. Miss Perin, leaning on her father's arm, next arrived amidst peals of cheers and took her seat near the bridegroom. Dustoor Kaikhosru Jamasjee, assisted by the family priest, then pronounced the wedding benediction in the Zend language. At its conclusion, Lord and Lady Lamington, Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, and other guests congratulated the newly-married pair and wished them a happy life. An adjournment was next made to the refreshment tables, where Lord Lamington, in proposing the toast of Dr. and Mrs. Bahadurjee, wished them long life and every happiness. The toast was enthusiastically responded to, and Dr. Bahadurjee acknowledged it in suitable terms.

An inspection was then made of innumerable wedding presents, among the donors being the bride's father and mother, the bridegroom, the Maharaja of Kutch, the Maharaja of Rajpipla, His Highness the Hon'ble Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah, Aga Khan, Kumar Shri Prince Mungulsinjee of Bhownaggar, Her Highness Lady Ali Shah, Aga Shumsoodin Shah, Sir and Lady Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Rana Shri Kalooba, aide-de-camp to the Maharaja of Bhownaggar, Sir D. M. and Lady Petit, Sir George and Lady Birdwood, the ladies of East Bethnel Green, Mr. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Tata, Mrs. N. N. Wadia, the Hon. Mr. D. R. and Merwanjee P. Chichgar, Mr. and Mrs. Vithaldas Samaldas, Mr. Prabhashankar Putnee, Mr. Lalubhoy Samaldas, Mr. Ratilal Manekial, Messrs. N. and R. Nowrojee Wadia, Mr. and Mrs, Cowasjee M. Sett, Mr. and Mrs. Nowrojee Manekjee Sett, Mr. and Mrs. Shapurjee Cookerjee, Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. H. E. Banatwalla, Dr. and Mrs. K. C. Sanjana of Madras; Mr. Framjee R. Wadia, Captain and Mrs. D. D. Khumbatta; Mr. Nowrojee H. N. Mody, Mrs. Framjee S. Bharucha, Bai Dosebai F. Chinoy; Mr. Bhugwandas Kursondas; Mr. Cowasjee D. Dubash; the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. N. D. Khundalawalla; Mr. R. H. M Steven; Mr. B. M. Malabari; Mr. R M. Chichgar; Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Kothare; Mr. Merwanjee Furdoonjee Murzban; Mr. Perozshah M. Murzban; Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Chichgar; Lieut-Colonel and Mrs. Nariman; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. M. P. Kharaghat; Mr. and Mrs. Vishwanath S. Vaiyad; Mr Jehangir R. M. Patel; Mr. and Mrs. Hormusjee N. Vakil; Mr. Jehangir M. Tarachand; Mrs. Dosabhoy Framjee Karaka; Mrs. Jehangir Dosabhoy Karaka; Dr. (Mrs.) M. S. Murzban; Mr. and Mrs. Sassoon J. David; Mr Manekshah D. Doctor; Lieut.-Colonel and Mrs. Farish; Mr. and Mrs. Anchersha N. R. Ranina; Dr. Burjorjee Byramjee; Mr. Kersapjee Dadachanjee; Mr. and Mrs. K. R Vacha; Mr. Dharamsey Morarjee Goculdas: Mr. Rustomjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy; Mr. Jamsetjee A Wadia; Mr. and Mrs Narotum Morarjee Gocaldas; Khan Saheb and Mrs D D. Bootee; and many others from the different parts of the Presidency.

NATIVE CHIEFS IN BOMBAY.

HONOURS AND SALUTES.

Salutes from the Saluting Battery will be fired as under :—At 12 noon to-day 15 guns for his Highness the Maharao of Sirohi on the occasion of his reception by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay at the Secretariat. Another salute of 15 guns when his Highness takes leave of his Excellency. At 8 a. m. to-morrow, the 6th instant, 17 guns for his Excellency the Governor of Bombay on the occasion of his Excellency paying a return visit to his Highness the Maharao of Sirohi at his Highness' residence Sagar Mahal, Walkeshwar. Another salute of 17 guns when his Excellency departs. The Officer Commanding the 113th Infantry will detail.

Guards of Honour as under :—Fifty rank and file under a Native Officer at the Secretariat at 11-45 a.m. to-day, on the occasion of the reception of his Highness the Maharao of Sirohi by his Excellency the Governor of Bombay. The Guard of Honour will present arms on the arrival and again on the departure of his Highness.

One hundred rank and file, with a Subhedar in Command and two Jemedars (one carrying the Regimental Colour), with a proportion of Havildars, at 7-45 a.m., to-morrow, the 6th instant at the residence of his Highness the Maharao of Sirohi (Sagar Mahal, Walkeshwar) on the occasion of his Excellency the Governor paying a return visit to his Highness. The Guard of Honour will present arms on the arrival and again on the departure of his Excellency.

THE CONGRESS IN BOMBAY.

A circular issued by the Reception Committee of the Indian Congress states that the pavilion for the Congress will be erected on the plot of ground called the Crescent, near the King's Statue. The Pavilion is designed to hold ten thousand persons, and the work of erection is being carried out under the direct guidance and supervision of Khan Bahadur Muncherji C. Murzban, C.I.E., M.C.I.E. It will be lighted by Kitson lamps.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

CIVIL vs. UNITED SERVICES.

THE second match of the cold weather season, out of the series arranged by the Gymkhana Cricket Secretary, between sides representative of the Civil and the United Services, was played on Saturday afternoon and had more than an ordinary interest for local cricket-lovers, by reason of the number of new players who made their "debut" and the success met with by more than one old player. A particularly pleasant feature of the match was the appearance in the United Services' team of Captain J. G. Greig whose name has rarely before figured in the Gymkhana score book, unless in connection with the Presidency matches and the annual fixtures between the Bombay and Poona Gymkhanas. Other welcome features were the reappearance of H. Cheetham, C. L. Burns, and A. C. Rumboll in the ranks of the Civilians, who were donning flannels for the second occasion since their return from home afew weeks ago, and the promise of their return together with the arrival of several of the new players augurs well for a successful and interesting cold weather season. The United Services' team was a strangely unfamiliar one, only the Skipper Captain J. A. D. Langhorne, Captain Greig and Lieut. Lazenby being known to the majority of local cricket lovers. Among the players who made their "debut" were Captain E. L. Vans Agnew and Lieuts. H. C. Cumberbatch and J. P. Gilbert of the Yorkshire Regiment and Captain H. Lincoln, I. M. S., who during the past three seasons has made lots of runs for Ahmedabad Gymkhana. Commander Gibbons, R. N., and Lieut. Lazenby R. I. M., who also assisted the United Services have played before on a few occasions. The Civil eleven, despite the absence of A. H. S. Aston and J. L. Ainsworth, was the strongest that has represented the Civilians this year, and included, besides Cheetham Burns, Powell, Rumboll, Coombs and Milne, a young player named Kiddle who arrived in Bombay a week ago, and who was in the Dulwich College elevens of 1902-03.

The Services won the toss, and at 1-45 the innings opened, Greig being accompanied to the wickets by Cumberbatch. Both batsmen at once began to score freely, but after Greig had received two overs he was smartly caught by Milne off Coombs for 12. The Western India Champion's wicket was curiously enough the only one Coombs obtained, but he had, however, the satisfaction of bringing his total number of wickets for the year up to exactly one hundred. Langhorne succeeded and adopting a style quite foreign to him to suit the changed conditions of the wicket met with great success, remaining at the wicket for over an hour and a half, during which time he compiled 86 not out, the highest score he has made in Bombay. The old Tonbridgian has always been regarded as a stonewaller and several times last monsoon played the "goose game" with a success perhaps never before achieved even on a Bombay wicket. On Saturday however, he undeceived those who thought him incapable of scoring at a faster rate than 20 runs an hour, and proved that he can adopt his style to all kinds and conditions of wickets. He is a most attractive bat to watch on such a wicket as Saturday provided, and nobody could accuse him of playing slow cricket on a wicket that is fairly fast. During portion of his stay at the wicket the most carping critic could not have taken exception to his methods which were those of the free forcing type of batsman. He had hard luck in not reaching three figures which he most assuredly would have done, had the innings been prolonged another few minutes. Apart from Langhorne's fine display, the innings was comparatively tame, but Cumberbatch and Gilbert, two of the debutants, shaped very well for a first appearance and give promise of being very useful to the Gymkhana next monsoon season. The first-named plays very correctly and has some pretty strokes, and altogether is a batsman who strikes us as likely to make his mark in Bombay cricket. Gilbert, too, is sure to prove a valuable acquisition to the Gymkhana and has plenty of resource as a bat, while with more experience, he should develop into a useful bowler. Vans Agnew is a batsman of the hard hitting order and should make plenty of runs when in practice which he hardly is at present. On the whole, the Gymkhana eleven will be materially strengthened by the advent of the Yorkshire Regiment Five bowlers were tried for the Civil, but only Cheetham met with any great measure of success, and his five wickets for 64 runs on a batsman's wicket furnished satisfactory proof that his trip home has taken none of the sting out of his bowling. The Civil had a little over an hour in which to bat and made the most of the time putting up 133 for four wickets. Cheetham and Burns made a great stand for the first wicket, treating all the Services' bowlers with great impartiality. The first named redeemed his failure of the previous Saturday and contributed 39 in his most attractive style. Burns, who has rarely been seen to better advantage, reached the half century and then retired. Powell, who started the cold weather season the previous Saturday in great form, was again in run-getting vein and there can be no doubt is the most improved bat in Bombay. The prospects for the remainder of the cold weather matches are very promising, there being quite a plethora of good batsmen and bowlers in Bombay at present. It is a pity, however, that a capable wicket-keeper cannot be found. The following are the full scores :—

UNITED SERVICES.

Capt J G Greig, A-D-C, c Milne, b Coombs	12
Lt H C Cumberbatch, Yorks Regt, b Milne	29
Capt J A D Langhorne, R A, not out	86
Commdr Gibbons, R N, run out	8
Lt J P Gilbert, Yorks Regt, b Cheetham	4
Capt H Lincoln, I M S, b Cheetham	2
Lt Lazenby, R I M, st Dawson, b Cheetham	4
Capt E L Vans Agnew, Yorks Regt, c Coombs, b H. Cheetham	13
Gr Hoobham, R A, c and b Cheetham	15
Capt Smallwood, R E, not out	7
Br Dodg, R A, did not bat	0
Extras	9
Total	210

* Innings declared closed.

CIVIL.

Mr H Cheetham, c Cumberbatch, b Gilbert	39
Mr C L Burns, retired	31
Mr L Carroll, c Gibbons, b Lazenby	3
Mr S N Powell, not out	21
Mr A C Rumboll, b Lazenby	0
Captain MacAnsell, not out	5
Mr Dawson,	Did not bat.
Mr E S Coombs,	
Mr J A C Kiddle,	
Mr J S Milne,	
Mr A N Other,	
Extras	14
Total (for four wickets)	133

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O.	R.	M.	W.
Mr Coombs	14	32	3	1
Mr Milne	5	25	0	1
Mr Cheetham	13	64	0	5
Mr Kiddle	5	11	1	0
Mr Rumboll	2	26	0	0

LORD CURZON'S RETURN.

AN ESCORT FOR HIS EXCELLENCY.

AN escort to attend Lord Curzon on his arrival in Bombay, consisting of one British officer, native officers, non-commissioned officers, and 96 rank-and-file, from the 33rd Light Cavalry will arrive here from Poona and will be encamped on the general Parade ground.

It is notified that on the occasion of his Excellency the Viceroy's arrival on the 9th instant, the roads will be lined with troops.

SALE OF WORK AT THE CATHEDRAL GIRLS' SCHOOL.

AT the Cathedral Girls' High School, Fort, on Saturday morning, a Sale of Work was opened in aid of the works of the All Saints' Community, Bombay. The school was charmingly decorated with flags. There were six stalls stocked with useful and fancy articles under the care of Mrs. and Miss Andrews, Mrs. Brooks, Mrs. Reddie, Mrs. Collie and Mrs. Malandine and Mr. Johannes. The refreshment stall was under the care of Mrs. Pell. A large number of people visited the sale during the day. The sale will be continued to-day from 4 p.m. to 7 p.m., at All Saints' Home, Mazagon. Over a thousand rupees were realised at the sale which was in every way a successful one.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAIL OF 18TH NOVEMBER.

THE P. and O. Company's steamer Arcadia, Captain A. G. Cubitt, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Saturday morning with the English Mail of the 18th November. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Allan, Mr G C
Aldis, Miss
Balfour, Lt A S
Barker, Mr R A
Bell, Mrs Alton
Bullock, Mr J
Belchambers, Mr W H
Brander, Lt G G S
Cables, Mr P at Serat
Corballis, Mr and Mrs H J
Dinkworth, Mrs and child
Earle, Lt P D
Fowler, Miss M
Gershon, Mr E
Grose, Mr F S
Hannah's Mrs and Ayah
Holt Thomas, Mr and Mrs
Kirkhope, Mr K M
Lumsden, Mr C
McCurdie, Mr W S
Moore, Mr C
McDougall, Mr P
Marlow, Maj and Mrs P W
Mackertuh, M Mrs
Peace, Mr and Mrs E A E and infant
Philip, Miss H
Shorrock, Mrs and 2 children
Smith, Mr G S
Truman, Mr W
Wilcox, Mr and Mrs N C
Young, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Buchanan, Mr R
Bowden, Miss
Ball, Lt and Mrs K
Cable, Hon Mr E
Crawford, Miss D A
Charles, Mr G E
Cowell, Mr J
Dunlop, Mr C B
Dingwell, Mr A
Ellis, Col R E
Hutchinson, Mr R W
Henderson, Mr R H
Hall, Mr and Mrs W
Hawkins, Mr F G
Humphrey, Mr J
Jack, Mr S A
Javeri, Mr D M
Knox, Mrs and Ayah
Leeson, Mr G W
Lynn, Miss R
Mantell, Major and Mrs P R
Montgomery, Miss E A
Muir, Mrs A H
Morant, Miss
Montague, Mrs E and child
Noblet, Major H M
Pike, Mr H S
Pack Mr H
Rylands, Miss
Reed, Mr R G
Robinson, Mr J H
Robinson, Mr J F
Raven, Lt and Maid
Strangways, Mr and Mrs Fox
Smithes, Mr A D O
Stokes, Capt T G M
Strangways Mr A H Fox
Turner, Mr G
Wright, Mr and Mrs G E and 2 infants
Willoughby, Col, Hon and Mrs
Wanliss, Maj and Mrs C
Weglin, Mr Louis

FROM BRINDISI.

Brazier, Mr C E
Brittain, Mr S S
Groppello Count, G E
Inverarity, Mr J D
Macpherson, Mrs E C
Pennant, Hon Miss V D

FROM PORT SAID.

Kilburn, Mr W D
Prittie, Mr R W
Taylor, Mr A B
Wickens, Mr H W
Willcocks, Sir W

FROM ADEN.

Elliott, Maj C R
Shewles, Mr H A

AS OTHERS SEE US.

(Concluded from page 4.)

The worker whose intellect is trained may be more worthy of her freedom, but to the woman whose only ambition is to amuse herself, liberty is generally converted into licence. Perhaps we have still some of the Eastern traditions clinging to us ; perhaps we have prejudices concerning the upbringing of women, but certainly in your English society of the moment the freedom which you have given to your women has been abused, and the code of morals recognised among your aristocracy of to-day, the divorce cases which fill your papers, cannot be advanced as arguments in favour of the freer life for women.

QUESTION OF PROFESSION.

I have the greatest respect for the artist, the writer, the singer, the nurse, the typist, or the dressmaker. I see no disgrace in work, and if a member of the nobility falls on impoverished circumstances, it is for her to turn her hand to that which she can do. Belonging to an earlier generation as I do, biased perhaps by my un-English forbears, I am inclined to think that some of the professions are best left to the sterner and stronger sex.

In spite of the agitation against it, the modern woman is ambitious of entering the church and the law, as well as the medical profession, in which they have succeeded in making a footing. Belonging to the Orthodox faith, I do not consider that women should lift up their voices in the churches. I think too, no woman worthy of the name could, as judge, condemn an erring fellow-creature to death.

It may be that I am prejudiced, but to an older dynasty the hardness which emancipation has brought to your great ladies, their frank and vulgar avowal of worship of wealth alone, their oblivion of the ordinary laws of courtesy, their lack of reverence not only for birth, but for all the ideals which are the heritage of a noble race—all these things seem to me to mark retrogression and not progress ; and I, a daughter of the old imperial race, would see again the courtesy, the simplicity, above all, the high ideals which were once thought to be part of the heritage of the leaders of society.

ARMY REFORM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Your leader of 10th October last, referring to General Barrow's article in the "National Review," praises the Athenian system of military service, because it resulted in military service being regarded as a privilege, and instilled principles of "patriotism, discipline, and self-respect." You, however, go on to say "this spells conscription." As a Volunteer, it seems to me that any system which "spells patriotism, discipline, and self-respect" is one to be immediately adopted. The nation has very little patriotism, except of the music-hall kind—otherwise, we should have at least half-a-million men in the Volunteers in peace time, and double that in a crisis like the last. Certainly no discipline, and apparently little self-respect, either in the lower or upper classes. But I maintain as a Volunteer, that it does not spell "conscription" if by that the Continental kind is meant. It means that instead of one man in 13 serving his country—for Home Service only—every able-bodied man at the age of 18, and before that at school, shall learn the rudiments of self-defence. If a man lives in a country, and gets every good he can out of it, he ought to do what the Volunteer does, shew a little patriotism. The manhood of England has so little self-respect that it is not ashamed to shelter itself behind the Volunteers.—Yours &c.,

LT. VOL. ARTILERY.

London, Nov., 18.

TH VICTORI TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

TO HE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—With reference to Mr. Baptista's letter will you kindly permit me to point out that your own report of Mr Dunn's speech shows that he was referring not to admissions but to attendances and that the report of the Director of Public Instruction for 1902-03 (the latest available to me," as Mr. Baptista said does not give the number of students admitted.

I wonder if Mr. Baptista or the other gentlemen who have exercised their right of speech in making remarks adverse to the Institute, have ever taken the trouble to visit the Institute to acquaint themselves with its actual working: and it would be interesting to your readers to know how many of those wealthy mill-owners, who are said to be personally interested in the products of the Institute, have ever done likewise, or have dived their hands into their pockets to provide the funds necessary for the production of the hundreds and hundred of trained hands which they want or say that they want for their innumerable mills and factories.—Yours, etc.,

V. A. FERNANDEZ.

Bombay, 3rd December, 1904.

CHRISTMAS CARDS.—With what they hope is pardonable pride, Messrs, Raphael Tuck and Sons in their new Christmas publications refer to the fact that the example of L'Entente Cordiale set by them, these many years past, has quite recently been followed by two other high contracting, albeit only European, Powers. By this timely and proper spirit of emulation the success of L'Entente Cordiale, so long subsisting between Raphael House and the great Arc Republic of the World, has received high and most welcome recognition. In face of this gratifying form of sincere flattery, they have endeavoured, and venture to hope successfully endeavoured, to draw these happy existing bonds of L'Entente Cordiale still closer by the issue this season of a new collection of Christmas and New Year Cards, Calendars, Books and Toy Books, Pictures and Pictures Post Cards which mark yet another stride in advance of all previous efforts in everything that makes for Art and Beauty. This year's designs in all branches of their publications are countless and from an artistic point of view surpass all previous efforts. Tuck's season's productions are far and away the best in the market.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Batty presided at a sitting of the fifth Criminal Sessions of the High Court, on Saturday.

RESERVED SENTENCES.

His lordship pronounced sentences on the following prisoners, who had been convicted at previous sittings :—Juma Ismail, who was charged with murder and had had been recommended by the Jury to mercy, was sentenced to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of committing culpable homicide.

Ramrao Anandrao, a postal clerk, who had pleaded guilty to a charge of stealing letters from the Dead Letter Office, was informed by his lordship that no one had a right to assume that the letters were of little value. That they did not reach the persons to whom they belonged was a fact, and the Court could not pass a lesser sentence than of two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Dhondu Babaji was informed that he had caused permanent disfigurement to a Avadee woman, by cutting a portion of her nose ; and he was sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

Narayen Bhau, who had been found guilty of cheating and dishonestly inducing delivery of property, and who had a previous conviction recorded against him was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, of which two months were to be in solitary confinement.

CHARGES AGAINST EUROPEAN SOLDIERS.

Robert Comley, Ronald E. Cross, Frederick Williams, John Henniker, Henry Bodman, Joseph Smith, Alfred Imeson, William Etherington, John Goddon, Frederick Smith, George Pointer, Charles Rumley, and Archibald Ramsden, thirteen soldiers of the Buffs Regiment, who were committed on 22nd August by Lieutenant-Colonel J. Davies, District Magistrate of Aden, for voluntarily causing grievous hurt, culpable homicide not amounting to murder, and for rioting, were placed on trial, Mr. Young, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Messrs. Crawford Brown and Co., defended the accused.

Mr. Kirkpatrick raised a preliminary objection in regard to the formulation of charges. Counsel said Henniker, Smith and Imeson were charged with committing the offence of culpable homicide by causing the death, on 27th July, of the Somali woman named Alula Juma, at Aden ; these three accused and the others were charged also with being members of an unlawful assembly ; with rioting ; and with being responsible for and guilty of the offence of culpable homicide in virtue of Section 149, which deemed every member of an unlawful assembly, assembled in the prosecution of a common object guilty of the offence committed by any one or more of them. The only charge on which they were committed by the Lower Court was of causing grievous hurt, and these other charges were new.

His Lordship took a note of the objection and remarked that the case having been transferred under Clause 29 of the Letters Patent by the High Court, the Court making the transfer had also the power to formulate charges disclosed by the evidence, which was possessed by the Court from which the case was so transferred.

The charges were read over to the accused, all of whom pleaded "not guilty," and claimed to be tried. Mr. Kirkpatrick applied for the empanelling of a Jury under Section 450 of the Proceaure Code. The following gentlemen formed the

COMMON JURY.

Mr. G. W. Gilchrist, Foreman.

Mr. H. C. Willmott
Mr. C. M. Gray
Mr. J. Phillips
Mr. W. E Wittinbaker
Mr. J. W. McCarthy
Mr. H. C. Cargill
Mr. S. H. Gleeson
Mr. M. F. Delaney

Mr. Young outlined the evidence. He said Alula was the sister of a butler in the employ of the Eastern Telegraph Company, who had gone some time in the afternoon to see the man, and to ask him for money. As it was getting late, he told her not to go home but to pass the night in the servants' quarters of Mrs. Price, wife of Major Price. There was a group of sheds, in one of which Alula slept with a woman named Araboo, who was a witness in the case. The night being warm, the women slept outside that but. Araboo was awakened in the night on hearing cries, and she saw Alula being beaten by soldiers. Araboo was very much frightened and keeping perfectly still she escaped notice. Hasan, another witness was also an eye-witness to the assault by the soliders. Three native witnesses had seen the sodliers running up to the shed Of the European witnesses there were three employes of the Eastern Telegraph Company, two of whom were practically eye-witnesses of the occurrence, who would narrate how they saw the soldiers hunting round for Somalis, and heard the sound of blows. After the assault, Hasan promptly went to inform Alula's brother and told him of the assault. The brother had his sister removed to the Hospital, where eleven wounds were discovered on her head. The skull was fractured by injuries of such a serious nature, that the doctors did not deem themselves justifiable in using surgery. The question in the case would be of identity : whether the accused formed part of the unlawful assembly ; and whether they had a hand in causing the death of the woman. The witnesses for the identity of the accused were : Braize, an employe in the Eastern Telegraph Company ; Haines and Cock, two soldiers of the Buffs ; two Policemen from Aden ; a Sergeant of the Police; and Lawson, a soldier. Then there were confessions made by two of the accused, but as they were going to be contested, he had better call them "statements," and not confessions ; and he would not disclose the names of the persons who made them, nor the nature of what they had stated. All the accused had been so far indentified, except the seventh, Imeson. It was stated that the resenting the insults heaped on them by a party of Somalis, who threw stones in the barracks, and otherwise caused them considerable annoyance, that made the soldiers to chase them in order to chastise them and this event occurred during such hunt. Council added the night was a moonlight night and several of the accused had been identified by the light of a lamp.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Private Albert Haines, in the course of his evidence, said he met the second accused Cross, who was one of a party he saw running. He asked him Hollos, what is up?" He said "A number of natives have been throwing stones at our men, and we are after them." Witness identified in the party the first, second, third, fifth, and tenth accused. This was near the tennis court.

Cross examined : At night there were a good many Police abroad, as they have to draw out the Somalis, who were not allowed in, but who nevertheless kept coming in. If one walked out at any time, he would have stones thrown at him by Somalis. Parades were held for the purpose of picking up the men concerned. At the first parade no one was identified. Then they had lectures from the officers, and subsequently the men were picked up.

Lance-Corporal Richard Cock, who was out walking with the preceding witness, who was examined in corroboration, he said : After passing an Artillery policeman they came across 14 or 15 European men dressed in whites. He spoke to Cross, the second accused, who said there were some Somalis throwing stones in the bungalows, and the party of soldiers was giving the Somalis the chase. The party was running, and Cross was almost the last man as he came along.

George H. Mungavin, clerk in the Eastern Telegraph Company, said he was out walking with Francis Bennett, an operator in the Company. It was a moonlight night and clear on 27th July. They came upon a party of soldiers at about 10-30. One of the party warned them against going by themselves, as the Somalis had been up raising bungalows, and he offered to escort them home. They declined the offer. The men had a sort of graze, which he said had been caused by a stone ; he was bleeding from it. One man was armed with a broom. Another said he heard them whistling, and witness saw in the direction shown to him three shadows like those of natives. The soldiers were spread out, as if they had been hunting somebody. Witness and his companion strode on, and saw the soldiers go across a flat, about 50 yards off. About 9 or 10 went in the direction of the structure. He then heard a sort of smacking business," which he might say was a sort of beating sound. For about half a minute or a minute the soldiers were at the shed, and then they returned. He and his companions did not hear cries nor did they notice any commotion.

Francis Bennett's evidence, taken on commission was read by permission of the Judge.

Gunner H. R. Magnard of the 55th Company, R. G. A., Aden, said he went out with Gunner Palgrave, under Bombardier W. R. H. Fishers' instructions to ascertain the reason of the whistling coming from the direction of the Eastern Telegraph Company's office. They saw a party of soldiers, dressed in knickers and trousers. Fourth accused was hurt in the arm ; he also identified the first accused as being one of the party. One might get a brick or stick or anything, if he did not look about himself. This was how the Somalis treated. When the Somalis get thrashed for this, one could not know what become of them, for they ran away.

Palgrave being ill in the Colaba Station Hospital, and Major Curtis having given a certificate to that effect, his evidence before the Magistrate given in corroboration of the above witness, was allowed to go in. Bombardier Fisher was examined, and the Court adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock.

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FAMINE CONDITIONS IN BOMBAY.

THE GOVERNMENT'S ESTIMATE.

CONDITIONS IN GUJERAT.

THE following is the full text of the letter, dated the 24th November, giving the details of the Agricultural conditions in the Presidency addressed to the Government of India by the Acting Chief Secretary to the Bombay Government :—

I am directed to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 149—55, dated the 25th ultimo, and to request you to be so good as to convey to the Government of India the thanks of the Governor in Council for the assurance of cordial support given by them. I am now to furnish an account of the state of affairs in this Presidency for the period subsequent to that covered by my letter No. 7627, dated 6th October, 1904.

As we anticipated in that letter, the rainfall in almost the whole of Gujarat during the month of October was slight. During the week ending 15th October there was rain at two stations in Ahmedabad and Kaira, varying from 11 to 50 cents at three stations in Broach from 7 to 23 cents, and at eight stations in Surat varying from 4 cents to 3·10 inches. Since that time no rain has fallen in Gujarat generally except at one station in Ahmedabad (28 cents) and one in the Panch mahal (4 cents) ; on the other hand, in the Konkan and the almost in whole of the Deccan and the Karnatak rain was general during October, and slight rain has fallen at one station in Ratnagiri and at two stations in Ahmednagar during the first week of November. But more rain is reported to be still needed in parts of Khandesh, Nasik, and the Karnatak.

The Octoberrain has not brought about any appreciable improvements in the situation in Gujarat generally. At present the condition of agriculturists, labourers, and cattle in that province is generally good. In the western portion of the Ahmedabad district, which has Cotton for its chief crops, there is no present ground for anxiety, although it is reported that in parts of that tract the cotton has deteriorated owing to the excessive heat in October. In the north-east of the district the September rains have been beneficial in saving the millets and pulses, and this tract is now regarded as practically safe even from scarcity. In the central tract, however, the expectation that the September rains would revive the surviving jowari and bajri sufficiently to produce grain has not been fully realised. During the first week of November the Collector opened in this locality two test works on which 170 persons were employed. He has also prepared a scheme for further works and the Government have sanctioned a grant of Rs. 34,000 for expenditure estimated to be incurred up to the end of this year on account of establishments, village works in charge of civil officers and gratuitous reliefs. The situation in the Panch mahals district does not call for any remark. In the Kaira district the standing crops have suffered for want of rain. The Collector has started three test works, two in the Matar and one in the Mahmadabad Taluka, and the number of people employed on these works on the last day of the week ending the 5th instant was 825 (including 123 children.) Water-Supply is deficient in a few places, and "kacha" wells are being made by people in the beds of tanks, rivers, and streams. An extra Assistant Collector is being posted to Kaira for work in connection with suspension and remission of land revenue. In the Broach District the cotton crop is in fair condition but suffering from want of moisture. The kharif jowari crops is withering for want of rain, and the bajri is expected to yield a three to four anna crop. It is apprehended that a test work will be required in the north-east corner of the Jambusar Taluka. Fodder supply is insufficient, but the people are making their own arrangements for the importation of grass. In parts of Surat District the rain proved very beneficial to the crop, but distress is now likely to be felt in the western half of the Olpad Taluka only. The Collector of the affected districts have been instructed that while the Collector has authority under the code to open test works, and it will be a wise measure of precaution to do so, failure of crops on a comparatively small area is not likely to produce famine, and in the circumstances the test should be strictly applied. There are in every locality a few people who would rather work for a low wage close to their homes than go a little distance for private employment at higher wage, and care must be taken not to keep works open on their account. Section 75 of the Famine Code is not applicable to test works, and on such works no modification of the wage can be permitted on account of low prices, which are not likely to co-exist with any extensively real distress.

OTHER AREAS.

The rainfall in October has improved the prospects in the Deccan, Karnatak, and Konkan, and unless any unforeseen calamity occurs there is every reason for expecting a normal outturn from the late crops in these areas. Such distress as may result from the varying degrees of failure of the early crops will it is anticipated be sufficiently met by the success of yravi harvest, by grants of takavi advances and if necessary by suspension of revenue. The submission to Government of special weekly reports regarding agricultural operations the condition of the crops, the state of the cattle etc, has been ordered to be discontinued as far as the districts in these areas are concerned in which locusts are now only cause of anxiety. They are still in the hope stage with most of the districts, but it appears that small swarms have been on the wing since about the 15th ultimo. They have visited Ahmednagar from Thana and the Southern Mahratta States and Bijapore from Ratnagiri. Little damage appears to have been done to the crops, and there is reason to hope that the principal kharif crops will have been reaped before the swarms have fully emerged from the grass lands and have began to traverse the country. Operations for the destruction of hoppers are still in full vigour and an expenditure of over two lakhs of rupees has been incurred in the attempt to exirpate the pest. It is not expected that the operations can be carried beyond the end of the current month.

SIND.

As regards the prospects in the Thar and Parkar Districts in Sind, I am to state that the Commissioner in Sind reported in August last that the condition of the people and of their cattle was good, that even if rain totally failed, there was no danger of any serious distress or a recurrence of the circumstances which prevailed there in the famine of 1899, 1900 and that steps had been taken for dealing with any influx of poverty-stricken immigrants from Marwar. From a reported, dated 21st October, 1904, it appears, however, that the Commissioner in Sind considers that the existing situation resembles that of 1898 rather than of 1899 and that though considerable expenditure for relief purposes is not likely to be required unless there is another failure of rain in 1905, it is advisable to sanction provisionally the expenditure up to Rs 5,000 on test works and Rs. 5,000 on gratuitous relief, and this sanction has been accorded. I am to add that a further sum of Rs. 1,85,000 has been alloted to the districts of the Northern and Central Divisions for takavi advances. Estimates of probable expenditure on famine relief have to be called for from the Commissioners of Divisions, and the Commissioner of Sind. On their receipt an application will be made to the Government of India or allotment of funds to meet this expenditure.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON SATURDAY, THE 3RD DECEMBER

SUMMARY.

Pressure has changed rather irregularly and by small amounts over the whole of the reporting area. The barometer is in slight to considerable excess of normal.

Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at the majority of the reporting stations and the force has been strong to a gale at Negapatam, fresh to strong at Madras, Ratnagiri Ahmednagar and moderate to light elsewhere.

Temperature.—The greatest variations are :—Maximum 6° in excess of normal at Karachi and minimum 5° to 8° in defect at Masulipatam, Hyderabad (Deccan), Bijapur and Poona and 5° in excess at Rajkot and Madras. The highest temperature in the shade was 91° at Deesa and the lowest 43° at Lahore and Jubbulpore.

Cloud and Humidity.—The sky is cloudy to overcast at Negapatam, Coimbatore, Madras, Trichinopoly, Mormugao, Belgaum and Colombo.

Rain.—Negapatam reports about half an inch and Colombo about a quarter of an inch.

Weather is slightly unsettled in the extreme south of the Peninsula and local rain is likely.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

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GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

BACK TO THE PAST.

The seige of Port Arthur has shown that at least two old-time devices for war may have to be revived. The grenade and armour have both come again into play and proved effective. Except that the missiles which the Japanese have been employing have been thrown by small mortars instead of by hand, there is no practical difference between those now used and those which our Grenadier Guards were raised to throw. With their great bearskin caps the finest men in the British Army were Grenadiers, and held the place of honour—on the right when in line, in front when in column. Nowadays the name is employed only as the title of the first three battalions of the Foot Guards. The hand-grenade was devised for use against masses of troops in trenches, and, where it was impossible to throw them by hand, they were rolled over the parapet of a trench or wall by means of a wooden trough. The greater range and accuracy of modern rifles were supposed to have killed this means of warfare for ever.

UPS AND DOWNS.

It is to be assumed that the armour which the Japanese artificers have been making for their men is of greater resistance than that which was anciently used in this country. In the armoury at the Tower may be seen many a breastplate with a whole by which a bullet has entered and a man's life come out. Napoleon raised Cain among his lancers when he ordered them to adopt the cuirass. "They rebelled," he said, "but I made them obey, and they adopted them." And we know from Wellington of their ups and downs at Quatre-Bras. "They came up very well," he was wont to say, adding with a chuckle, "but they went down better. After a volley, those that were not killed were so encumbered by their cuirasses and jackboots that they could not get up but lay sprawling and licking like so many turned turtles." Still, we are going back to armour for sieges, that is evident, and Napoleon's judgment, may, after all, be vindicated. This going back to the past seems to accord with his own experience. "Sixty battles I fought and,—well I learned nothing but what I knew when I fought the first," so he said.

SNOW BLINDNESS.

With the example fresh before them of our troops blinded on the homeward march from Lhassa, the Japanese may be expected to take precautions against snow-blindness during the winter upon which Manchuria is now entering. A fall of snow in northern Manchuria means a depth of two or three feet, and well down south it is good for a foot. Snow-blindness takes the form of violently congested eyelids, and burning, streaming eyes, intolerant of the light. The careful man does not suffer; he uses darkened glasses. The only man in Nansen's great expedition to come by the complaint was the very man who should not have done—the medical officer of the party, who disregarded the advice he gave to others, and paid the penalty. There are two sorts of snow which do not blind—the red which has lain long enough to be coloured by the presence of myriad small plants, and that rarer find, the green, also the result of a vegetable growth. But white, red or green, lying in the Arctic or the Antarctic, or here in murky London, every flake of snow has its origin in the same cause Each has a minute speck of dust for its nucleus around which freezes aqueous vapour from the atmosphere, to be bleached dazzling white by the effect of light upon its crystals, if there were no dust there would be no snow.

A RE-DISCOVERED DISCOVERY.

It may be true that an Italian physician is finding wine distilled from figs effective as a medicine, but to speak of this as a "discovery" is absurd. For ages figs have yielded spirit to distillers in the Levant, Portugal, and the Canaries. As food and medicine it has ranked among the most valuable products of the earth since a day far earlier than that on which it was mentioned as among the riches of the Promised Land. It was one of the staples of Athenian diet before the cultivation of cereals was practised; and the Romans brought it to Britain and caused it to flourish exceedingly. It went out with them, and was no more heard of until Cardinal Pole brought back specimens from Italy early in the sixteenth century. In its various forms its uses are infinite. It is a medicine in pulmonary and nephritic affections, and is credited with magic, attributes as a poultice. The savage dips his arrows in its poison; the artisan uses its leaves to polish his choicest Indian ivory. Tahiti uses it as a dye, as cordage for rigging and fishing-nets. And what think you is the secret of the delicious coffee of Vienna? A slight addition of ground figs.

LOST ONE STAR.

The members of the Royal Astronomical Society when they assemble at Burlington House, will have no such wonder to reveal as that which dawned upon the vision of Tycho Brahe nearly three and a quarter centuries ago. In the constellation of Cassiopeia he observed a new and extraordinary light. There, clear enough, was a new star. For sixteen months from that night it grew more grand and bright. At first it was a dazzling white, and surpassed in magnitude even Jupiter. Then it turned to yellow, then to red, then to blue; then it grew dim, and yet more dim, and dwindled to nothing, and lo! the greatest star in the heavens had gone. Astronomers think it may come back some day, but not until it has completed an orbit whose immensity is beyond the power of human mind to grasp.

THE QUICK AND THE DEAD.

Can a man claim, for the purpose of burial, the dead body of his father? Common sense says that the son has more right to his father's ashes than a stranger in whose keeping they may lie. But the case has been in the Courts again, and the law has had to say, as it has said ever since Coke made the point clear, that there is no property in a corpse. It is theft to steal a shroud, for that is the property of the executors, but it is not larceny to take a body. A Roman son could recover damages for indignity offered to the corpse of his father, but there was no law to prevent the bailiff stealing into the room in which the body of Sheridan lay, surrounded by statesmen and scholars. Touching the dead man's face the ghoul said. "I arrest the corpse in the King's name for a debt of £500." And before the gorgeou State funeral could proceed, friends had to write cheques for the amount. There used to be as much uncertainty as to the ownership of the living.

A GAMBLE FOR LIFE.

Lord Chancellor Hardwicke and Chief Justice Raymond advised the Sovereign that he could grant a pardon to criminals under sentence of death if they would consent to medical experiments for the benefit of science. The advice was given in answer to a question from the Crown as to whether criminals might be so spared, on their undertaking to be vaccinated with smallpox virus. In France in 1776 they offered life and freedom to a galley-slave condemned to die, conditionally upon his consenting to be thrown off a tower seventy feet in height, he being equipped with a winged apparatus whose aerial qualities it was desired to try. The slave consented, and, parachuting down in safety, gained his liberty and a handsome pecuniary reward. But they did not inoculate him with smallpox virus. The horror of that complaint has been invincible ever since it was first known. Only this week a case has been reported in which a nurse refused to assist in placing a smallpox victim in his coffin. That enables one better to appreciate the story of the widow who went indignantly to Bishop Thomas, complaining, "You are burying a man who died of smallpox next my poor husband, who never had it!"

MEN AND MANNERS.

By their garb ye shall know them. The amateur footballer affects loose baggy knickers. The professional loveth well to array himself in a skin-tight pair, reaching only half-way down his thigh. Then with his sleeves rolled up, the neck of his shirt thrown open, and his head shaved, save a top-knot fringe a la hooligan, he feels formidable enough of appearance to confront the toughest opposition. But now the Football Association is taking a hand, and is calling upon clubs who let players array themselves in garments approximating to the abbreviated uniform of the prize-ring to say how they dare. swimmers who appear in public have to assume a costume in accordance with the regulations of the body under whose auspices they compete, and the Football Association, apparently is going as strickly to enforce its own rules upon, matters sartorial.

COOL.

There is an advantage in knowledge just where you stand in such matters as these. One bitterly cold day the bolton Wanderers and Bury teams turned out in extra clothing to play an important cuptie before a large crowd of spectators. During the progress of the game, James Pray, the then Bury Captain, having warmed up, retired to the back of his sides goal. In full view of the crowd he calmly divested himself of his shirt, then of a "sweater" which he had beneath. Then, naked to the waist, he looked round to note the effect of his audacity. It brought applause from the typical Lancashire crowd. And to its continuance he resumed his shirt and his place in the team. On the whole the Football Association may be encouraged in its stand against shortened tights and the converting of fields of play into dressing-rooms.

A GUARANTEED CURE FOR PILES.—Pazo Ointment is guaranteed to cure any case of itching blind, bleeding, or protruding Piles, no matter how long standing, or money refunded. Cures ordinary cases in six days. This is a new discovery and it is the only Pile remedy sold on a positive guarantee. 2s. 3d. Of Chemists. PARIS MEDICINE CO., Temple Chambers, London, E. C., Eng., KEMP & CO., Bombay.

THE WEEK'S MAIL SUMMARY.

LONDON, Nov. 18.

HOME.

A CONFERENCE on Physical Education took place on Wednesday, at the Education offices of the London County Council.

Cotton.—A banquet was held on Saturday, at Manchester to commemorate the incorporation by Royal Charter of the the British Cotton-growing Association.

Drama.—On Saturday a new play by "John Oliver Hobbes," "The Flute of Pan" was produced at the Shaftesbury, and a new play by the Rev. Forbes Phillips, "For Church or Stage," at the Savoy. On Tuesday a comedy by Mr. C.G. Lennox, "The Freedom of Suzanne," was brought out at the Criterion, and a translation of Maeterlinck's 'Aglavaine and Selysette' at the Court Theatre.

Ecclesiastical.—The necessary funds for founding the Birmingham Bishopric have been provided.—The United Free Church of Scotland has resolved to appeal to the nation and to Parliament to rescue the funds and buildings of the Church for their proper uses. The commissions of Assembly of the Free and United Free Churches met on Wednesday. At the former meeting there was a good deal of disturbance.—A South American missionary convention has been held in London.

Law.—The action "Calvert v. the London (River-side) Cold Storage Company (Limited) and others" has been dismissed, so far as concerned the defendant company's chairman, Lord Kintore.

London.—The County Council has appointed Dr. F. Rose, British Consul at Stuttgart, assistant educational adviser to the Council.

Miss Louisa Twinino, on the completion of her 84th year, was on Wednesday presented by a number of friends with an illuminated address in a silver box in acknowledgment of her services in connexion with the improvement of Poor Law administration.

Naval and Military.—Lord Charles Beresford succeeds Admiral Sir C. Domvile next year in command of the Mediterranean Fleet, Rear-Admiral May succeeds Lord C. Beresford in command of the Channel Fleet and Captain H. B. Jackson succeeds Rear-Admiral May as Controller of the Navy.—The War Office has issued a statement on infantry recruiting.—Lieut.-Col. Nunn lectured on Tuesday at the United Service Institution on "The Sick Horse in Peace and War." Dr. Miller Maguire delivered an address last week at the same institution on the strategic features of the operations in Manchuria.

Speeches.—Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman spoke last week at Alloa, the Home Secretary at Walmer, Lord Salisbury at Ilford, Mr. Churchill at Glasgow and Coatbridge, Mr. Haldane at Ealing, the Duke of Devonshire addressed a great free-trade meeting at Rawtenstall on Saturday, Lord Rosebery on Monday unveiled a bust of the late Lord Salisbury in the hall of the Union Society at Oxford, and afterwards spoke at a dinner of the Oxford Colonial Club. On Tuesday, Mr. Gerald Balfour spoke at Colchester and Sir H. Fowler at Wolverhampton. The Colston Banquets took place at Bristol that night, At the Dolphin banquet, Lord Selborne, and at the Anchor banquet Mr. Lloyd-George spoke.

The King and Queen of Portugal arrived at Portsmouth from Cherbourg on Tuesday morning in the Victoria and Albert and were welcomed by the Prince of Wales. The Royal party proceeded by special train to Windsor, where they were met at the station by King Edward and Queen Alexandra.—On Wednesday the King of Portugal took part in a shooting party, along with the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Argyll, Prince Arthur of Connaught, and Prince Christian in Windsor Great Park. King Edward did not join the party being slightly lame. In the evening there was a State banquet in St. George's Hall at which King Edward and King Carlos referred to the fact that an arbitration treaty between Great Britain and Portugal had been signed that day.

The Labour Market.—The monthly memorandum prepared by the Labour Department of the Board of Trade states that the proportion of unemployed at the end of October in the trade unions making returns was 6·8 per cent., compared with the proportion at the end of September, and with 5·8 in October, 1903.

The North Sea Outrage.—The Board of Trade inquiry was opened on Tuesday at Hull. Counsel for the Board of Trade having made a statement as to the facts, the managing director of the company owning the Game Cock trawling fleet gave evidence. He said they had not taken any Japanese or munitions of war on board, or heard of the presence near the Dogger Bank of any except Russian warships. A number of other witnesses, including several of the fishermen, gave evidence. On Wednesday a number of witnesses from the trawling fleet confirmed the facts already disclosed. Two or three of them testified to the presence near the fleet of a strange vessel, like those which had fired at them, some hours after the firing.—The Russian Government is offering a reward for any evidence of the presence of torpedo-boats along the route of the fleet.—The "Novoe Vremya" asserts that Lord Lansdowne and Mr. Brodrick, in stating that assurances have been given by Russia that the officers of the Baltic Fleet who were found guilty would be punished, calmly and deliberately represent falsely the intentions of the Russian Government. Russia, it seems, desires not to bind her self to punish any one.

The Royal Statistical Society opened its winter session on Tuesday at the Society of Arts when the president, Sir R. S. Yorke, M.P., delivered his inaugural address which was chiefly concerned with educational progess in Great Britain, in the United States, and on the Continent.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—Mr. Irvine, ex-Premier of Victoria in a speech at Horsham welcomed the idea of a conference in London, and said he did not despair of a systematic scheme of preferential trade.—Mr Watson has replied to the letter of the British Labour Representation League deprecating the action of the Australian Labour party in favour of Mr. Chamberlain's fiscal proposals.

South Africa.—An extra session of the Intercolonial Council, convoked to ratify agreements for the construction of new railways, was opened on Tuesday at Bloemfontein. Lord Milner said that the agreements would confer great benefits on the colonies. The Council on Wednesday ratified agreements for the construction of 329 miles of railway.—The imports of Cape Colony for nine months show a decrease of over ten millions.

THE UNITED STATES.

President Roosevelt's popular majority over Mr. Parker was about two millions—nearly three times as great as Mr. McKinly's in 1896.—Mr. Hay will continue to hold the Secretaryship of State.

Mr. John Morley spoke at a dinner of the New York Chamber of Commerce on Tuesday.

FOREIGN.

Brazil.—There has been fatal rioting in Rio de Janeiro, ostensibly in opposition to compulsory vaccination. On Wednesday, Congress, in response to an appeal from the President, declared a state of siege for 30 days.

Bulgaria.—A contract for a loan of £4,000,000 has been signed by the Minister of Finance and a French bank.

Italy.—In the second ballots on Sunday the Extreme Left lost all along the line, and their strength in the Chamber is reduced by 16 seats.—At a Consistory on Monday, the Pope protested against the violation of the rights of the Church in France.

Morocco.—The European representatives have practically decided against the proposed addition to the Customs duties. The financial situation is very bad.—Our Paris Correspondent says that France has decided to support the Sultan, in the hope of federating the tribes under his rule.

Russia.—Extraordinary precautions have been taken to ensure the safety of the Tsar.—The Ministry of Finance is considering a proposal to introduce an income-tax.—The net profit of the State sale of alcoholic liquors in 1903 was about £40,000,000.—The Baltic commercial shippers have rejected the Government's scheme for substituting Russian for British coal.

The War.—At Port Arthur, on October 30, the Japanese had 1,500 casualties in an attempt to capture and hold the East Keekwan Fort. On November 6, a magazine on Sung-shu-shan was exploded by Japanese shells.—It is said that General Stossel has asked for an armistice.—The destroyer Razboropni escaped from Port. Arthur on Tuesday night, during a snowstorm, and reached Chifu early on Wednesday with despatches. The Chinese authorities declared that she must disarm within 24 hours, and her commander agreed to do so, but after the crew had landed the vessel was blown up by a man left on board for the purpose. The officers gave optimistic accounts of the capability of Port Arthur for continued resistance.—There is no news of important military movements from Manchuria, but our Tokio Correspondent says a great battle is believed to be imminent.—It is reported at Tokio that the Russian cruiser Gromoboi after repairing at Vladivostok, ran on a rock and was seriously injured before being floated.—Admiral Alexeieff has made some interesting statements as to the management of the campaign. He practically repudiates all responsibility. The Tokio papers complain of the facilities accorded to the Baltic Fleet in French ports.—At Washington it is stated that Japan is willing to entertain an offer of mediation from President Roosevelt or King Edward, but no intimation of this kind has come from Russia.

Turkey.—Lord Lansdowne has declined to deal with Turkish protests against the presence of an Indian Government agent at Koweyt until the question of the Aden Hinterland is settled.

Obituary.—Lord Northbrook; Mr. Val Prinsep, R. A.; Sir Stephen de Vere; Mr. G L. Watson, yacht designer; General T. R. Snow; Lieutenant-General La Touche; Sir James Harris; Sir F. A. Burrows; Senator Henri Wallon.

Shipping.—The Atlantic rate war has been ended by a conference in Berlin.—Messrs. Elder, Dempster, and Co. propose to place two large turbine steamers on the fruit and passenger service between England and the West Indies.—"Times."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Matin, 2432 tons, Captain J Archer, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Sanctoria, 2377 tons, Captain W Ward, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Nasi 912 tons Captain W Smith arrived in harbour on Saturday from Jedah with ballast and 11 deck passengers.

THE steamer Ville-de-Tamatave, 2353 tons, Captain H Peancellier, sailed on the 3rd instant for Dunkirk and Havre with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, sailed on Saturday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Bodilewell 2208 tons Captain T M Scurr arrived in harbour on Saturday from London 19th October via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Ashruf, 2213 tons, Captain A Newby, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Mauritius, with a cargo of sugar 5 horses and 12 deck passengers.

THE steamer Folgate, 2306 tons, Captain W C Smith, sailed on Saturday for Antwerp with a general cargo. Mr W Whyte, Mr Taylor, and Captain Grover, as passengers.

THE B I N Co's steamer Soindia, 2050 tons Captain R B Kedslie, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Moulmein Via Rango n and coast ports, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers

THE City Line steamer City of Vienna, 2979 tons, Captain D Morrison, sailed on Saturday for Marseilles and Liverpool, via Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs and Miss Hume and Mr Thurnton, as passengers.

The B I S N Co's steamer Kola, 489 tons, Captain H McDiarmid, arrived in harbour on Saturday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, 62 cases opium, 112 horses, 08 syces, and Captain Yonsuf, and 33 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Dumra, 762 tons, Captain M G Williams, arrived in hasbour on Saturday from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers—Major Woadcock, Major Price, Rev Rice, Major Cummings, Lieut Barton, Lieut Usher, Mr Turner, Mr Dennies, Mr Goodman Mr Kennedy, Mr Ramsay, Lieut Sandford, and 206 deck passengers.

ARRIVAL OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O S N Co's steamer Chusan, 2832 tons Captain H W Henrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Shanghai 15th November via intermediate ports with China Australian mails a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr T L Frease Rev K F and Mrs Frease, and child Mr H White, Mr E Soweth, Mr E R Mogra, Mr W H Highton, Mr D K Leae, Mr G J A Skeen, Mr W R and Mrs Bond, Miss Elworthy, Mr and Mrs S Gibbons, Mr R M Philipps, Mr and Mrs F Schnyeder, Mr and Mrs F Brennan. Two Misses Peacock Mr F Solley, Mrs Ramsay, Mrs L Hinton, Mr R J Hunter, Mr A Glussock, Miss H M Wilson, Miss Cole, and Miss M Could

MAN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

H M S Porpoise	....Comdr.	Hobsan	Royal Navy
I G S Patrick	Stewart...	Comdr...	Tindall ..I G T Steamer.
H M S Lapwing	.....	.....	Royal Navy)
R I M S Comet	....Comdr.	Stevenson	R I Marine
R I M S Moonstone	...Comdr.	Hudlestone	R I M
R I M S Clive	....Comdr...	W L Beauchamp	R I Marine
Torpedo Boat	Baleshi...	.....	...
Do	Karon....	.....	...
Do	Pathan ...	.....	...

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel	Commander	From
3	Ashruf s	Newby	Mauritius, Nov 19
	Arcadia s	Cubitt	Aden, Nov 28
	Dumra s	Williams	Karachi, Dec 1
	Kola s	McDiarmid	Bushch, Nov 26
	Naseri s	Smith	Jedah, Nov 17
	Bodlewell s	Scurr	London, Oct 29
	Semdia s	Kedslie	Moulmin, Nov 10
4	Langtuie s	Kelley	Blyth, Nov 2
	Ischia s	Maganzino	Hongkong, Nov 12
	Chusan s	Kenrick	Shanghai, Nov 15
	Brantwood s	Booth	Genoa, Nov 12
	Islanda s	Brooks	Australia, &c

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
3	Lowenburg s	Lubde	Hamburg, &c
	Tara s	Herrinton	Rangoon
	Caledonia s	Tocque	Aden
	Lhasa s	Rothwell	Karachi
	City of Vienna s	Morrison	L'pool via Karachi
	Ville-Tamatave s	Peancellier	Dunkirk
	Folgate s	Smith	Antwerp
4	Sanctoria s	Ward	Calcutta
	Matin s	Archer	Calcutta

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line Co's steamer Clan Mackinnon left Liverpool on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Mangolia arrived at Plymouth on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Messagories Maritimes Co's steamer Ville de la Ciotat left Aden for Bombay on Saturday at 11 a.m. and she is expected here on Thursday 8th instant at 8 a.m.

DAILY EXPORTS.—DECEMBER 3,

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Clan Graham s—22 bales wool M Jaitha; 81 bales wool R Feolchund; 126 bales wool H A M Coosman; 41 bales wool D Nagjee; 38 bales Ewart Latham and Co

FOR LONDON.

Marmora s—50 cwts deer horns J M Rahimtoola; 52 cwts mother of pearl shell and 18 1-2 cwt wax K B Sajan; 31 cwts chuntney Framjee Nowrojee; 44 bales silk and 10 bales silk waste King King and Co; 226 bales hemp, E Ostorey; 90 cwts oilbarum A H Mowjee and Co; 88 cwts fishmaws R Dhunjee and Co; 3 bales cotton J A Begbie and Co

FOR MARSEILLES

Marmora s—2 cases silk piece goods C M Bhesania

FOR DUNKIRK,

Villa de Tamatave s—4018 cwts linseed Ralli Bros

FOR BOSTON.

Marmora s—45 cwts fishmaws M J Jeomabhey and Co

FOR HAVRE.

Agenoria s—4017 cwts rapeseed and 3120 cwts linseed Ralli Bros; 1006 cwts crushed myrabollams W Beehers; 1200 cwts horns J Rehimtoola

HIGH COURT.—DEC. 3.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B TYABJI

For Consent Decree.

239-04—F P Pavri—Fatmabai vs Ibrahim Cassum and another—Hiralal D

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Commercial Cause.

758-04—Captain and V Chapsey Parbat and others vs Messrs Gill and Co—Wadia and Co

Long Causes

688-03—N M Cama Jaco Haji Gool Mahomed and others vs Hoorbai widow and another—Kanga and P

17-04—Matubhoy J and M—Mahomadbhai Hassambhai vs Peerbhoy Cassumbhoy—M and B Chothia

114-02—Matubhoy J and M—Sonbai widow vs Bharmal Khimji and others—Pestonji K and K

424-1834-03—Kanga and P—Harmandas Shrilal vs Govind Narayen Jeyohand—Payne and Co

112-04—M B Chothia—Framrose Jamshed Aga vs Runchordas Tribhowandas Mody—Payne and Co

577-04—Mulla and M—Rahimtulla Hassan vs Memon Ahmed Miya Hasu Miya—Kanga and P

557-01—F P Pavri—Cawasjee Cursetjee Bhandupvalla and others vs Dorabji Hormusji Ashburner and others—Little and Co

567-04—In person a pauper—Pandoorang Dhondoo Cudoo vs Damodhur Nuthoo Cudoo and others—Daphtary and F

595-04—J P Dastur—Nansee Khairas and Co vs Bertie Smith and Co Limited—Kanga and S

424-04—R P Mehta—Hiraji Dayaji Mahotre vs Gomibai widow and others—Chitnis and M

438-04—In person—Narotam Hansraj vs John A Blogg and another—Pestonji K and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice CHANDAVARKAR,

For an exparte Decree

442-04—Captain and V—Abdoor Rehmao Bhaiji and other vs Mahomed Yoomas Hafiz and others—Ardesir H D and Co

For Consent decree.

81-04—Matubhoy J and M—Laljee Dayal vs Diwalibai widow and another—Tyabji D and Co

418-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Goswami Shri Girdharijii Mahoraj vs Goswami Shri Vallabhiaji Girdharijii Mahoraj and another—Little and Co—Khunderao S and L

477-03—Bhaishunker K and G—Shriman Goswami Shri 108 Tikayet Shri Goverdhunlaji Girdharijii Mahoraj vs Goswami Shri Vallabhiaji Girdharijii Mahoraj and other—Little and Co—Wadia G and Co—Khanderao S and L.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

228-04—K and D Shroff—Dhunjeebhoy Merwanjee Shroff vs Nusserwanjee Cursetjee Sukhia—Craigie L and O—Part heard.

505-04—Nehangir and S—Ramabai widow vs Ramchunder Vithul Shringarpure—Khunderao and S

For trial of Issue.

1321—Hiralal and D—Gangaram Ramji vs Mohunlal Curson and others—Payne and Co—Hirallil and D and Daphtary and F.

Long Causes

267-03—Ardesir H D and Co—Haji Abdul Rahman Shirazi vs Hajibibi widow and others—Captain and V

384-00—Captain and V—Fakirchand and others vs Doolub Govindjee and others—Madhowjee V

117-01—Bhaishunker K and G—The Advocate-General of Bombay vs Bai Sudha Alias Moghibai—Madhevji and V

103-04—Bicknell M and M—Dinshaw M Puntheokey and another vs Khatri Salemahomed Jaffer—Little and Co

465-04—Payne and Co—Vulli Mahomed Hassum vs Vussomji V Veiiji and Co—Madhowji and V

20-01—Payne and Co—Shamjee Kandojee vs Chimnaji Sadashiv and other—F P—Pavri Maganlal T and G

136-03—M and B—Chothia Vajibai widow vs—Nana widow—Payne and Co

74-04—Tyabji and Co—Maneckbai widow vs Bai Amrat widow and others—Edgelow G and W.

255-04—Pestonji R and K—Hirjibhoy Manecki Sethna vs Dataram Ramkrishna Koregaoker and others—Mulla and M.

618-04—Captain and V—Rahiabai vs Rahimabai wo wid Nadirshaw and F

HAIR GROWTH

Promoted by Shampoos of Cuticura Soap

And Dressings of Cuticura the Great Skin Cure

Purest, Sweetest, Most Effective Remedies for Skin, Scalp and Hair.

This treatment at once stops falling hair, removes crusts, scales and dandruff, destroys hair parasites, soothes irritated, itching surfaces, stimulates the hair follicles, loosens the scalp skin, supplies the roots with energy and nourishment, and makes the hair grow upon a sweet, wholesome, healthy scalp when all else fails.

Millions of women now rely on Cuticura Soap assisted by Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure, for preserving, purifying and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening and soothing red, rough and sore hands, for baby rashes, itchings and chafings, for annoying irritations, or too free or offensive perspiration, for ulcerative weaknesses, and many sanative, antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves, as well as for all the purposes of the toilet and nursery.

Cuticura remedies are the standard skin cures and humour remedies of the world. Bathe the affected parts with hot water and Cuticura Soap, to cleanse the surface of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle. Dry, without hard rubbing, and apply Cuticura Ointment freely, to allay itching, irritation and inflammation, and soothe and heal, and, lastly, in the severer forms, take Cuticura Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A single set is often sufficient to cure the most torturing, disfiguring skin, scalp and blood humours, from pimples to scrofula, from infancy to age, when all else fails.

Cuticura Resolvent, Liquid and in the form of Chocolate Coated Pills, Cuticura Ointment and Cuticura Soap are sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 6 Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; Boston, 137 Columbus Ave. Potter Drug & Chemical Corp., Sole Proprietors.

Send for "How to Cure Every Humour."

B.G.

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GOLD MEDAL,

ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION, 1904.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

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every time.

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TURKISH TOWELS.

	Rs.
SUPERIOR TURKISH HAND TOWELS	
44" by 23"	10 per doz.
FANCY STRIPED TURKISH TOWELS	
44" by 19"	6 „
HANDSOME FANCY TURKISH TOWELS	
44" by 23"	11 „
BATH TOWELS with fast red border	
68" by 34"	21 „
TURKISH BATH SHEETS	
12" by 54"	3 each.

SAMPLES ON APPLICATION.

THE HOTEL CONTINENTAL,

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The TABLE D'HOTE is reserved for Hotel residents and their guests only.

The RESTAURANT A LA CARTE and PRIVATE TIFFIN and DINING ROOMS receive special attention.

A large LADIES' PAVILION has been constructed with the object of affording additional comfort to Ladies and their friends, where they can enjoy their afternoon Tea or Ices and Light Refreshments in quietude. Visitors are kindly requested not to smoke in the drawing-room on any account.

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No Public Bar kept.

F. BOSCO, Managing Proprietor.

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1. PREPARED MEAL No. 1 for DOGS. 2 PREPARED MEAL No. 2 for PUPPIES
3. BISCUITS for DOGS 4 PREPARED FOOD for POULTRY
5. "NUTRIENT" a rich Fluid Food you will find the ordinary Food for HORSE and CATTLE)

1. Every Dog owner should use Dr. Stooner Harts Prepared Meal No. 1 for Dogs, a staple diet of great value and equally suitable for all classes.

Re. 1-0 per 10-lb bag.

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Re. 1-0 per 20-lb. bag.

5. "NUTRIENT."—A fattening, conditioning fodder adjunct of distinction and unequalled value for maintaining condition, Horses and Cattle will fatten on it in a few days.

Rs. 3-0 per tin, with full directions.

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THREE STAR

BRANDY.

INSIST UPON HAVING IT.

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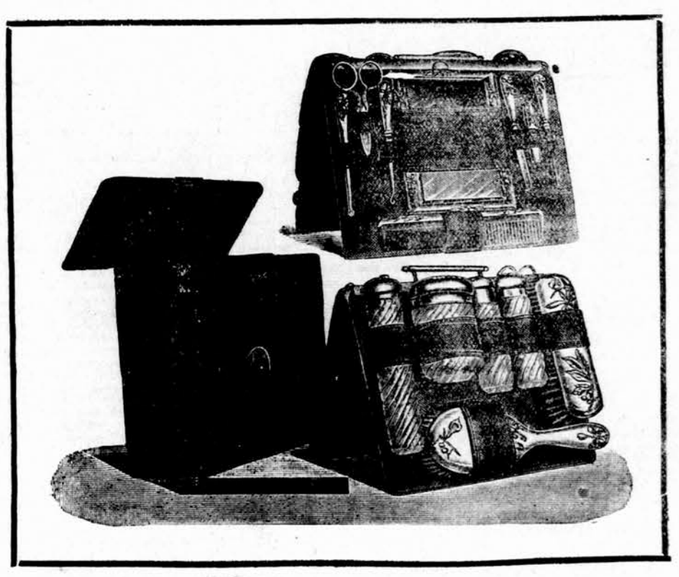

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RUSSIA AND JAPAN.

PEACE PROSPECTS.

BARON SUYEMATSU'S VIEWS.

What prospect is there of peace in the Far East through mediation? Italy is reported to be urging France to take the initiative, and Germany and the United States are also said to be in favour of co-operating in the movement.

The British Government is as anxious as any Government to see the terrible struggle stopped, but it must be said that the feeling in leading British diplomatic circles is that there is very little hope of a settlement at the present moment owing to Russia's disinclination to consider any terms of peace that would give Japan any advantages whatever.

In an interview with our representative, Baron Suyematzu, the Japanese statesman, emphasised this aspect of the question. "What is the use," he said by way of illustration, "of a friend who wants to see a couple married asking the young man to express his feelings if the young lady says she does not like him and will have nothing to do with him, or vice-versa? Not being a responsible Minister of Japan it is very difficult, as you will appreciate, for me to speak of the prospects of peace but it seems to me that it is Russia which must be asked to declare her feelings. My own opinion is that as long as Russia or those who speak for her are in their present mood any efforts at a settlement will be unavailing.

"There appeared recently in a German review a letter from a "Russian statesman" whose views reflect the mood referred to. The whole world knows," said this Russian statesman, "that Japan and not Russia provoked the present war. From this undeniable fact it follows that Japan having begun the war must also finish it. In other words, Japan must desire peace and take the first steps to achieve it. That Russia will not be the first to make overtures for peace is granted by the whole history of this country. Just as Germany, having been attacked by France in 1870, expected the first steps for the restoration of peace from her, so Russia in the present war will fight until her enemy shall sue for peace. You may believe me when I assure you as an absolute certainty that in Russia among 140 millions there is not one to be found who thinks otherwise.

"This unalterable conviction prevailing in all classes of the population from the throne to the cottage will make it plain to you why the Russian nation through all the unexpected misfortunes and reverses which her Army and her Fleet have suffered is not in the least crushed, but on the contrary looks into the future calmly and confidently. In short, that any sort of Japanese proposals of peace may obtain a hearing in St. Petersburg it is absolutely necessary that they should be acceptable. This latter, however, they will only be, if Russia receives complete satisfaction for the criminal breach of peace which Japan in February of the present year made herself guilty of, and if Russia receives sufficient guarantees for the future that such piratical night attacks as made on Port Arthur are in future made absolutely impossible. When will the moment have arrived that Japan could at all seriously think of proposing any conditions of peace similar to what was suggested (by a Tokio paper)?—When the Japanese Army has entered Moscow."

Baron Suyematzu was good enough to show our representative a copy of the reply which he has sent to the Russian statesman's letter. Here are some extracts:—

If the author thinks he is able to create or encourage a movement towards peace amongst the Japanese by means of the letter he is greatly mistaken.

As an abstract principle there could be no question, be it in Japan or anywhere else, who is not in favour of peace.

I must express the firm conviction that there will be no prospect of peace so long as the Russians, especially those Russians who may be classed as being "prominent statesmen" and "whose love of peace" is undoubted, are in such moods as shown in the letter in question.

The contention in the Franco-German analogy appears to me exceedingly absurd. It is well-known that France asked peace, not because she had commenced the war, but because she had the misfortune of being the loser in the combat.

To anyone who knows the fact it cannot be doubted for a moment that Russia, not Japan, provoked the war.

"It is premature," said Baron Suyematzu, "to talk of the conditions of peace. The terms of the settlement must depend upon the duration of the war. The more lives that are sacrificed and the more money that is spent will naturally increase the demands that have to be made."

PEACE ON EARTH.

THE QUESTION OF INTERVENTION.

An interesting telegram is sent to the "Express" at the instance of Mr. Hay, the Secretary of State to show the American view of Lord Lansdowne's Speech:—

The State Department are well pleased with Lord Lansdowne's speech, wherein he referred to the overtures of Mr. Choate for an arbitration treaty between the United States of America and Great Britain.

Lord Lansdowne's remarks are taken here to mean that the British Government look favourably towards such a treaty. Indeed no other attitude was expected by the State Department, considering that a treaty of exactly similar tenor concluded between Great Britain and France has been so beneficial an effect, as was fully shown by Lord Lansdowne in his reference to the good offices exerted by France towards an amicable settlement of the Dogger Bank affair.

It is true that the treaty between the two parties does not call for any effort on the part of France in a matter concerning another Power. But the fact that France goes beyond the letter of the bond, and is willing to exert her influence on behalf of peace, is considered by the State Department to be emphatic evidence that France regards the arbitration arrangements now being entered into by the leading powers as solemn pacts, designed to forward the blessings of peace, even if face to face with such vexatious occurrences as nearly brought Great Britain and Russia to war.

Now that Lord Lansdowne has subscribed to the same sentiments, by praising the work of France, the State Department are more than ever encouraged to continue the negotiations for a treaty, feeling that such treaties will exert a more powerful influence in the direction of peace than is hinted at in the text of the instruments.

It is probable that the treaty between the United States and Great Britain will be concluded within a few weeks.

HOW MEDIATION MAY BE OFFERED

SIR THOMAS BARCLAY POINTS A WAY

Whilst in Berlin the other day, Sir Thomas Barclay, the international law expert and the well-known peace advocate, was reported to have said that England and France were about to offer mediation in the Far East war.

"I made no such statement anywhere," said Sir Thomas, who has returned to London, to our representative, "and I can only suggest as an explanation that what I said was misunderstood, or that a mistake was made in transmission. What I said was that it was very difficult for either Russia or Japan to accept mediation, but that I had no doubt that Lord Lansdowne and M. Cambon, on behalf of M. Delcasse, would not lose any favourable opportunity of offering it. I thought that such a favorable opportunity might occur during the winter when there would be a lull in the hostilities. I also believed that if public opinion showed a very strong feeling against the continuance of the war it would to some extent influence the British and French Governments in seizing any opportunity with greater warmth.

It is a curious fact that no one seems to have remembered that in The Hague Convention the Powers practically undertook to mediate without inquiry beforehand whether mediation would be accepted or not. It is specially provided that the belligerent parties to the Convention shall not consider such mediation in the light of an unfriendly act. This doesn't, of course, alter the fact that no neutral would care to offer mediation unless it was pretty certain that mediation would be agreeable, but it is well to bear in mind the provisions of the Convention.

What do I think of the prospects of mediation? I think that if mediation is to have any chance of being accepted it must be offered before Port Arthur falls. The downfall of Port Arthur, in my opinion, would be an absolute bar to the acceptance of mediation by Russia. With Port Arthur still in their possession Russia's face would be saved, so to speak. The resistance of Port Arthur is one of the most glorious feats of arms on record. Russia has been fighting against enormous odds far from her base of operations, against an enemy which has proved itself not only to be brave but to possess extraordinary technical ability. Russia could now accept peace and nobody in Europe would suggest that the Russian army had not acquitted itself admirably."

"But would Japan accept mediation, do you think?"

Japan, I have still less doubt, would accept mediation if such terms were offered her as could perfectly well be granted. These terms, I suppose would be the razing of Port Arthur fortifications, allowing Russia access to a port open in winter, and otherwise practically the terms that Japan offered and which it was supposed Russia had accepted. But that is another story.

"If Port Arthur falls before mediation is offered the result will be disastrous to the whole world. That at least is my opinion. We shall see a repetition of the events that took place after the fall of Paris. War may go on for ten years out of mere cussedness and determination to wipe out their failure before the Russian people."

"What, in your opinion, Sir Thomas, ought to be done by the Powers?"

"Great Britain and France ought openly before the whole world to offer to mediate under The Hague Convention, which the Tsar brought about, and under the very clauses which his Ministers drafted. I should like to know which of the two belligerents, provided mediation was offered cleverly, would take the responsibility of refusing to accept it. Two sensible men, when they quarrel, go to their solicitors. England and France should be the solicitors to which Japan and Russia ought to repair. I have an idea that the two solicitors are at work now, although it is the first time that I have given expression to my belief."

PORT ARTHUR.

PROVISIONS SCARCE.

CHIFU, November 17.

Three Japanese destroyers entered the harbour this morning and left after satisfying themselves that the Razzoropy had been sunk.

I learn privately from a Russian official source that the Razzoropy left Port Arthur with a mission from General Stoessel to bring the real condition of things inside Port Arthur to the notice of the Government in St. Petersburg.

Notwithstanding the glowing accounts of the Russian situation given out by the officers of the ship it is reliably reported that provisions in the forts are scarce, while important positions around the town have been captured or rendered untenable.

It is believed that, unless relieved within twenty days the town will have to surrender.

The Japanese Consul here is in constant communication with the Japanese torpedo-boats which followed the Razzoropy from Port Arthur.

TOKIO, November 17.

The opinion is expressed that the Razzoropy brought despatches explaining the shortage of food and ammunition at Port Arthur, and asking whether further resistance should be made.

HOW THE SHIP WAS DESTROYED.

CHIFU, November 17.

After the Russians had agreed to the dismantling of the Razzoropy, preliminary arrangements were made for the removal of the breech blocks of the guns and torpedo tubes but between six and seven o'clock the Chinese authorities delayed the work on the grounds of the lateness of the hour.

It was then that the Russian commander quietly prepared to sink his ship. The officers and crew had left the destroyer shortly before six o'clock, and after the departure the Customs officer who remained on board was asked by Lieutenant-Commander Plen to get into a boat and have a trip round the vessel, presumably for his health. He complied with the request, and when the inspecting boat was about a hundred yards away from the destroyer three quick explosions occurred. They shook the vessel, which then began to sink and soon the water rippled over the funnel tops of the Razzoropy.

"SATISFACTORY" DESPATCHES.

FAILURE OF JAPANESE ASSAULT CONFIRMED.

PARIS, November 17.

The "Echo de Paris" St. Petersburg correspondent says that the despatches from General Stoessel, which were carried to Chifu by the Razzoropy have arrived at St. Petersburg but have not been communicated to the public. The contents, however, is of a satisfactory nature, and confirms the report of a Japanese repulse in the last assault on Port Arthur.

The correspondent learns that the Chinese have blamed the principal conduits supplying drinking water to General Nogi's army.

In connection with the garrison's communication with the outside world the "Echo's" correspondent has inquired of well-informed Russian officers why General Stoessel no longer uses his wireless apparatus to send messages to Chifu. The reply was that wireless messages had been intercepted by the Japanese, and the Russians preferred to run the risk of the voyage to Chifu, they have given up the use of junks, because each time a junk left, the Japanese were informed of the fact. Torpedo craft, however, could take advantage of a dark night or a storm to dash across the gulf. This meant the loss of a fighting unit, but the ships really rendered no service in the harbour, and were liable to be sunk by shells.

JAPANESE FORWARD MOVEMENT.

ST. PETERSBURG, November 17.

A despatch from Mukden, dated the 15th, says:—"It is reported that the Japanese intend to make a forward movement on the 18th, and to break through the centre of the Russian formation."

The correspondent of the "Birzheviya Vledomosti," at headquarters, telegraphs that the Japanese are collecting large forces on the eastern front of the Russians, from which disquieting information is arriving. Scouts report that all the passes are held by the Japanese.

The "Echo de Paris" St. Petersburg correspondent says that contrary to report, no battle has yet begun in Manchuria. The Japanese are postponing the attack until the capture of Port Arthur shall have assured them the reinforcement which they will obtain by the arrival of General Nogi's division.

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE—NOVEMBER 18.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Major J R Roberts 1 M SB — Capt W Lapsley 1 MS
Mr R V Gabriel B Cov — Capt A W C Young 1 MS
Mr W H Gill C I E B — Capt R de L Feane 26 L Cav
Mr W H O'Neill B — Lieut C H C Grace 105 Mahratta L I
Mr H L Holman-Hunt B — Lieut R C Burton 38 C I H
Lieut-Col C M Thompson 1 M S M — Lieut W L Meade 94 I
Lieut-Col W H Quicke 1 M S Bo — Sub Lieut A H Hall R I M
Lieut-Col L A Wadsell, C I E 1 M S — Engr G B Brokenshaw R I M
— — Miss M S F Davies Q A M N S I

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Mr F J Jeffries B Cov 3 mo M C — Capt E de Fean 11 B 1 (1) Dec 1904
Mr A F K Begbie B 6 mo M C — Capt A W H Lee 8 B 9 G R 8 mo M C
Mr C W Wyneh B 3 mo M C — Capt R Hudson D S O I M S 2 years
Mr G G McDonald B 6 mo M C — Capt H A V Cummins 24 Punj to the date of joining the Staff College
Mr J L Conneley B 2 mo M C extraordinary leave — Lieut H N F MacDonnell 7th Hariana Lrs 6 mo M C
Mr J A Cumming M Cov furl to Feb 3 1905
Mr H G Skeen Bo 6 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Major C Mactaggart B — Mr J W Fellowes Bo
Major W R Watson R E B — Mr R M MacFarlaine Bo
Major A E Woods B — Lieut Col D F Worlidge I M S
Capt B R Chatterton I M S B — Major F W Evatt 3 G R
Capt G K Walker B — Capt W A Hill 31 Rajputs
Mr E J Duckworth B Cov — Capt 93 A S Gordon 18 Lrs
Mr A K Grant B Cov — Capt r L Orman 1 10 G R
Mr J L Handy B — Capt W M Anderson I M S
Mr J W Lloyd B — Capt W H Lane I A
Mr J A Cumming M Cov — Capt-Co B Stokes 2 Skinner's H
Mr A Brodie M — Lieut G E B Oldfield 76 Punj
Mr H D Robertson M — Lieut G H Newcombe 3 G R
M J P Mead Bo Cov — Lieut S B Coombe 47 Sikhs
Mr H C Johnson Bo — Miss I M Hughes Q A M N S I
Mr R P Seangir Bo

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., on Saturday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern Fort Southern and Esplanade.....	1	0	4
B Mandvi, Chuckla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	7	6	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada ...	3	2	25
D Khetwady, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahalakshmi	2	1	8
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla, and 1st Nagpada ...	2	2	25
F Parel, Sewri and Sion..... ..	1	1	9
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	11
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	5
Total.....	16	12	112

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., on yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attack.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	4
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	6	6	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	4	4	13
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpadi, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	3	1	10
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	3	2	31
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	1	9
G Mahim and Worli.....	0	0	7
Water Division.....	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown...	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	1	6
Total	16	15	99
Total plague deaths to date...	277,645	220,715	
Same date last year	7	4	35

THE NORTH SEA OUTRAGE.

THE INTERNATIONAL INQUIRY.

THE "REPUDIATION" AT ST. PETERSBURG.

MODIFYING THE AGREEMENT.

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris" telegraphs: "The Russian Government has returned to the British Embassy the Convention on the subject of the North Sea incident. Great Britain rejects the proposed alterations, declaring that she considers Russia bound by her adherence to the original text. The situation is a delicate one, for the Russian version ignores the questions of responsibility and of the culpability of the officers of the Baltic Fleet. The difficulty is that, in view of the recent statements of Lord Lansdowne, the British Government considers itself bound by public opinion and also that the Russian Government cannot accept a text which implies a sort of suspicion of the culpability of Russian officers."

M. Dru, the correspondent responsible for these statements, also says that Russia is not so well-disposed towards England as before the North Sea outrage and any further provocation may lead to trouble.—

The Russian Admiralty having gained the upper hand, the Foreign Office (says the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Telegraph") was charged with the task of veering round and repudiating the agreement. The only issue out of the difficulty appears to be a disavowal of Court Benckendorff and his recall from London. The matter will be referred to the Tsar. Meanwhile the Ministry of Foreign Affairs repudiates the agreement with Lord Lansdowne, and the negotiations are at a standstill. How the dispute will be settled is uncertain, but Count Benckendorff has become the scapegoat.

Reuter's Agency says it is understood that Russia proposes only a few verbal alterations in the British draft of the Convention, and adds that in official circles the speedy signature of the Convention is expected.

The "Daily Telegraph," in a leader on the subject, quotes a part of Lord Lansdowne's Guildhall speech, when he said he had received from the Russian Government a distinct statement that the persons found by the Commission to be guilty shall be duly punished.

"There is no mistaking," says the "Telegraph," "the meaning of those words; nor is it possible to suppose that Lord Lansdowne misunderstood the plain meaning of the assurances which he had received from St. Petersburg. Am I yet if our St. Petersburg correspondent be right, the Russian Government propose to repudiate their pledged word and sacrifice the Ambassador who worked so strenuously in the cause of peace."

"ALTERING THE MEANING OF ESSENTIAL DETAILS."

The "Novoye Vremya" publishes an article which the "Telegraph's" St. Petersburg correspondent says was inspired by the Russian Admiralty, asserting that the British Government must assent to Russia's view of the functions of the International Court of Inquiry, as Russia will remain firm. It alleges that the English Government is altering the meaning of certain essential details whereby it spoils the agreement, which was nearly arranged.

The "Telegraph's" correspondent says that when the British people become excited over the Penjdeh affair and hostilities seemed imminent, Mr. Gladstone was authorised to state that Russia had agreed to an arbitration and that the King of Denmark would be inquired thereupon the indignation subsided, but nothing more was ever heard of this arbitration. The same tactics are being employed to-day, and all danger of war being now eliminated, Russian diplomacy confidently expects to have its own way.

The Russian attitude, as reflected by the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Echo de Paris," is that, while the Russian Government is prepared to punish any officer whom the Commission may hold to be responsible, it is unwilling to give any pledge to that effect.

The Russian Government does not care to have it recorded in black-and-white that it will punish officers who have not yet been shown to be guilty. In so doing it would seem to cast a reflection on the service.

A Berlin message to the "Telegraph" says that the general belief there is that the Russian Admiralty, mad as such a wish may be considered, is only too desirous of bringing about a rupture with the British Empire.

THE PHANTOM TORPEDO-BOATS.

At the resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea outrage it was agreed that as Smith, the mate of the Crane was too ill to attend, some authorised person should visit the Hull Infirmary and obtain his statement.

Charles Bear, mate of the Gull, was the first witness called. Mr. Pickford's first question to him was: During the month you were at sea with the Gull did you see any strange craft among the fishing fleet?—Not a single stranger, replied Bear.

The Gull, continued witness, was lying close to the Crane when the Russians opened fire.

Witness described the rescue of the Crane's crew.

Edwin Costello boatswain of the Gull was a most emphatic witness.

Were there any Japanese near your fleet?—No, of course not; never.

Or any strange people on your boats?—Never at all.

While the Russians were firing at us," he proceeded, "from all sides, I saw a black object approaching us on the leeward side with lights out. I took it to be a torpedo-boat, but when it came nearer I saw it was the mission ship. I could not help thinking at the time that she was a torpedo boat. What else could I think? I was glad enough to find afterwards that it was the mission ship.

Dr. Woodhouse (for the Russian Government): Are you quite sure that the boat you took for a torpedo-boat was the mission ship?—I am quite sure it was not a torpedo-boat.

Are you sure it was the mission ship?—I am not sure. Our smoke covered it up.

Harry Snirke, chief engineer of the Gull, said he heard the captain say, Here's a torpedo-boat," but he immediately corrected himself, and said, "It's only a trawler."

Skipper Edmunds, of the Bassaine, was asked by Mr. Howard Smith whether the Japanese had ever approached him at sea or on land to do anything for them.

Witness: Never at any time.

John Fletcher, master of the steam carrier Swift, gave most interesting testimony. His evidence provided the first clear description the Court had of the Russian warships. He seems to have been the only one to get a close view of the Russians. The Swift sailed a day further north from the rest of the fleet. Just as he had got down his trawl a searchlight flashed over his decks. Then the warships bore down on him and sailed close by the Swift.

The first ship had three funnels, painted a dull white with black tops. The second had four funnels, two abreast, and was larger then the other. The third looked like a cargo boat, with a big oil tank on board similar to boats he had seen on the Thames. It had two masts and one funnel. Then a haze settled down and partially obscured them.

When the Russians were 200 yards off they opened fire. One shot passed twelve inches from witness's head as he stood on the bridge.

Skipper Brooks, of the trawler Robin, said the morning after the firing he saw a strange vessel like a merchantman lying half a mile away.

By Dr. Woodhouse: he could have got near enough to speak her if he had liked, but at that time he did not want to go near her. He had had enough of strange vessels that night. (Laughter.)

Did you like the look of her?—No; I did not like the look of many things that night.

THE GULL CREW'S GALLANTRY.

Mr. Howard Smith (appearing with Mr. Pickford, for the Board of Trade) said he wished to emphasise his appreciation of the gallantry which the crew of the Gull had displayed on the fateful night. He had been impressed with the tone and manner with which, under the circumstances, they had given their evidence.

The President said the Commissioners agreed with these remarks. The Commissioners wished to express their admiration, particularly of the coolness and courage shown by the mate of the Crane, Wm. Smith, who was lying in bed in the Hull Infirmary, and of Arthur Rea the second engineer of the Crane. Wm. Smith, although badly wounded, whilst his ship was sinking went to the relief of the very seriously wounded boatswain, and saw everyone belonging to the Crane into the boat before he left the ship himself, thinking that as the skipper had been killed it was his duty as mate to be last man to leave the ship. He could not but mention also that Arthur Rea, the second engineer, only twenty-two years old, although wounded, on seeing the engine-room filling with water, partially drew the fires under the boiler. Rea went again to the engine-room, the second time in complete darkness, and stopped the engines. The Commissioners thought this coolness, courage, and readiness of resource would have done credit to an older head, and a man in a more responsible position than Rea occupied. The Commissioners wished therefore to express their admiration of this example of very conspicuous bravery.

Dr. Woodhouse (representing the Russian Government) said he would like to say, on behalf of those he represented, how much they regretted what had occurred, and how he agreed to the remarks put forward by the Board of Trade counsel to the President. It would give him the greatest pleasure to convey the purport of these remarks to the Russian Government.

A £2,000 CLAIM FOR RESCUE WORK.

The Court then turned its attention to a consideration of the circumstances of those whose lives had been lost and those who had been injured.

Mr. Jackson, on behalf of Messrs. Kelshall Bros and Beeching, the owners of the Gamecock Fleet, urged that publicity should not be given to the monetary accounts of this firm.

Mr. Laverack, for other fishermen, understood that the court would assess the fishermen's claims.

The President: Our province is to report.

Mr. Aspinall: It is difficult to know how exactly we should deal with the figures. I think it desirable we should proceed with the evidence.

This was then done.

Joseph Alfred Smith, son of the deceased skipper, said he was one of five children. His father had been particularly healthy. He (the witness) had been so frightened by the experiences of the night of October 21, that he thought he would never go to sea again.

Mr. Beeching, one of the owners of the fleet, testified that Skipper Smith had been a first-class man, and had, in his own words, intended to be on top.

An accountant was called to say that he was aware of large fortunes made by men who had been trawling skippers.

Other witnesses showed that Leggatt, of the Crane, who was killed, was the principal support of his father and mother, who had eleven children.

Walter Whelpton, skipper of the Mino, claimed £150 for injuries to his health and shock to his nervous system. For saving the Mino when unseaworthy he claimed £500.

The master of the Gull claimed £50 for injuries to his health and £2,000 for saving the lives of the crew of the Crane. The Crane was worth, approximately, £3,000.

Other fishermen witnesse's claimed for shock to nerves and detention on shore pending inquiry, generally from £50 to £100 each.

CONSIDERATION FOR NERVOUS SHOCK.

It was pointed out that the claims of the skippers of the Gull and the Mino for saving lives and property were not for themselves alone, but were to be divided among their crews.

Mr. Jackson (on behalf of the owners) asked that those fishermen who were not represented and who were not actually under fire, but who had, nevertheless, suffered shock to their nervous systems, should be given a grant of, say, £50 each.

Mr. Beeching supported this claim, and said he thought that the skipper and crew of the Mino could justly claim for meritorious action in saving their own ship from sinking.

Counsel, representing men who were still at sea, asked that the claims of such men be submitted by means of statutory declaration.

John Nixon, chief engineer of the Crane, was called to say he was still an out-patient of the hospital at Hull. His hearing was affected, and he was afraid his head would never get right again. His claim was £1,500.

Arthur Rea, second engineer of the Crane, who suffered a serious wound in the chest, claimed £1,000 damages.

Albert Almond, trimmer of the Crane, wounded in the arm and eye, claimed £1,000.

THE DANGER OF INTRODUCING INSECT PESTS.

HOW TO COMBAT THEM.

MR. H. M. LEFROY, Entomologist to the Government of India has issued a note on the danger of insect pests being introduced into India from other countries. Cotton seed from the United States is, he observes, extremely likely to carry the cotton boll weevil, perhaps the most formidable pest of cotton in the world at the present time. The United States Department of Agriculture are spending large sums in checking this pest and its yearly ravages are said to cause damage estimated at millions of dollars. Similarly sugarcane imported for planting is likely to carry borers, or caterpillars which work so much havoc wherever sugarcane is grown. There are some of these borers in India at present, but the West Indian, the Australian, the Javan, the Mauritian species are not known in India and it is necessary to take precautions against their introduction. The following are the chief imports in which insect pests are likely to be found and the best methods available for treating them are given in each case.

Living Plants.—Many insects are carried on living plants or in the soil or packing in which they come. These should be carefully unpacked, not out of doors, but in a room or a verandah, where the presence of insects can be easily detected. If the plants are healthy, they may be planted out, preferably in secluded corners in quarantine, so that diseases developing may not pass to neighbouring plants. It is advisable to dip all such plants in one of the mixtures given below.

If the plants have scale on them, mealy bug, blight or other unhealthy appearances, they should be dipped in the mixture (A) and then planted in quarantine; if the disease grow beyond control the plants should be burnt. If the disease lessens they should be treated with the mixture A by spraying or sprinkling them till the disease disappears and the plants are healthy.

The package and the packing material should be burnt. If insects of any kind are found on opening the package, the whole inclusive of the plants should be put on the fire; the insects may be harmless or not, but it is impossible to be certain in any particular case.

Roots, Tubers, Bulbs.—These should be treated much as the living plants, but as they are more likely to harbour beetles, borers, etc., a few should be broken or cut open to see that they are sound. They should, in all cases, be dipped in mixture A or B, and in the case of tubers such as potatoes this should be made of double strength.

Canes.—Sugarcanes should be carefully inspected: canes in which holes of boring insects are found, should be burnt; those on the outside of which scale, mealy bug or any appearance of blight is discovered, should be dipped in mixture A or B of double strength, and the dipping repeated daily till they are planted.

Seeds.—Seeds should be fumigated with benzene or carbon bisulphide. They should never be planted till that has been done in the following manner:—

Place the seeds in an air-tight box with a big wad of cotton and pour benzene or carbon bisulphide on the wad; the latter is preferable and should be used at the rate of one ounce per fifteen cubic feet, or one drachm (teaspoonful) per cubic foot. The benzene is used at the rate of 1-2 drachms per cubic foot. The box should be kept closed for twenty-four hours, and should not be approached with a naked light.

The radical and scientific method of treating all plant imports is by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid. This is the measure practised in Ceylon, the cape, the United States, Germany and many other countries. Botanic Gardens, Nurseries or other establishments that import large number of living plants should fumigate everything that comes in from abroad. The method is simple and easy; and complete information can be obtained from the Entomologist.

Other importers of living plants and other articles likely to harbour pests, who may not have facilities for fumigation can by the exercise of a little care and common sense and by the use of the simple measures given above do much to remove the risk of importing diseases and their co-operation in this matter is solicited in the interests of the public generally. There has been a great increase in plant importation during the past few years, and year by year the danger grows greater. Some importations have been actually seen to bring pests which would have been liberated if not noticed, and as many of these pests are likely to escape notice it is best to treat every importation of living plants or parts of plants which are to be used for planting. Importations solely for food, such as apples, potatoes, etc., are less likely to be dangerous since the insects would not be placed in conditions suitable to propagation but every plant or seed imported and put into the ground is a danger unless properly treated and disinfected.

Mixture A.—Boil 1 1-2 lb. sliced hard soap (bar soap) in one gallon of water till it is dissolved. When boiling, take off the fire, throw in two gallons of kerosine and agitate it till the oil and soap solution form a creamy fluid, with no free oil. The simplest way to agitate it is to pump part violently into the main quantity with a syringe, but continued beating and whisking will have the same effect but take longer. Mix one part of this with even of water before use.

Mixture B.—Boil 1 1-2 lb. of rosin, 3-4 lb. washing soda in a small quantity of water in a kerosine tin till dissolved. Continue boiling and add cold water very slowly till the tin is half full of liquid. It will froth up and become extremely thick; after some time if kept boiling steadily it will become thin and clear, boil for a few minutes longer and mix with four gallons (one kerosine tin) full of water before use.

IN the Nurnberg-Further industrial district the manufacturers of tin figures and boxes are, according to "Commercial Intelligence," quite unable to cope with the orders for these articles, a state of affairs for which the new Employment of Children Act is mainly responsible. Ninety per cent. of the tin figures are painted by women at home, and before the Act came in to force children could assist their mothers to earn good wages in the season. The Act has changed all that. During the spring, in the slack time, its working was imperceptible, but now that the season is in full swing manufacturers are at their wits' end to find the painters; in fact, several large establishments have been refusing orders for weeks past.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE."

WAR OFFICE, Nov. 15.

1st (Royal) Dragoons—Capt. and Brevet Major G F Steele to be major, vice the Hon H W Mansfield, retired; Supernumerary Capt Lord C G F Fitzmaurice to be captain, vice Brevet Major G F Steele.

3rd (King's Own) Hussars—Second Lieut H McDougall resigns his commission.

8th (Inniskilling) Dragoons—Capt C E Amphlett resigns his commission on account of ill-health.

9th (Queen's Royal) Lancers—The undermentioned lieutenants to be captains:—Lord F T Hamilton-Temple-Blackwood, D S O, vice H M Durand appointed adjutant; F W L S H Cavendish, vice Brevet Major Lord C C Bentinck seconded. The following notification is substituted for that which appeared in the "Gazette" of Sept. 27, 1904:—Gentleman Cadet the Hon O E Vesey, from the Royal Military College, to be second lieutenant.

17th (Duke of Cambridge's Own) Lancers—The promotion to the rank of captain of Lieut A F Fletcher is ante dated to June 13, 1904, in succession to Major W A Tilney who holds a Staff appointment. The promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut D H Talbot is antedated to June 13, 1904, vice A F Fletcher.

ROYAL REGIMENT OF ARTILLERY.

Sergt.-Major C Walsham Smith to be lieutenant (district officer), vice T Godfrey, retired.

Royal Garrison Art.—Major F L Playfair retires on retired pay. The undermentioned captains to be majors:—R St G Gorton, Staff captain at Headquarters; H F Head, Indian Ordnance Dept; T R Phillipvice H A Inglis, promoted. Capt F F Rynd, D S O, is seconded for service as an adjutant of Volunteer Art Supernumerary Capt R H Manley to be captain, vice S de V Bland-Hunt. Lieut J Y H Ridout, from half-pay, to be lieutenant, vice G T Ford, seconded. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—W L St Clair, vice J B Leefe seconded; A F P Webner, vice A A Huyshe, appointed to the Sierra Leone Company; A G Russell, vice J Y H Ridout, placed on half-pay; A F N Barron, vice R S De W Waller, seconded. The undermentioned captains to adjutants:—F E de C Chevalier to complete establishment; E S de V Bland-Hunt, vice Capt R H Manley, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

Serg.-Major W J Ramsay to be quartermaster, with honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Lieut T Smoyle, deceased.

Hong Kong-Singapore Battalion.—Jemadar Rusmat Ali retires on retired pay.

ROYAL ENGINEERS.

Brevet Col W D Conner, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, is placed on half-pay; Major J Winn to be lieutenant-colonel, vice Brevet Col W D Conner.

IRISH GUARDS.

Lieut the Hon J F Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis is seconded for service on the Staff; the restoration to the establishment of Supernumerary Lieut H F Ward is antedated to June 6, 1904, vice the Hon J F Hepburn-Stuart-Forbes-Trefusis; the promotion to the rank of lieutenant of Second Lieut Lord A J Hamilton is antedated to Aug 6, 1904, vice M R, Viscount Powerscourt M V O, resigned.

LINE BATTALIONS.

The Royal Warwickshire Regt.—Supernumerary Capt St J A Cox to be captain, vice L W Johnson, appointed adjutant.

The Royal Fusiliers (City of London Regt.)—The promotion to the rank of lieutenant, of Second Lieut T C de Trafford is antedated to September 10, 1904, vice N W Gardner, promoted.

The King's (Liverpool Regt.)—Lieut G M Dean resigns his commission; Supernumerary Lieut W J P England to be lieutenant, vice G M Dean.

The Prince Albert's (Somersetshire Light Inf.)—Capt C H Lizzie to be adjutant, vice C B Prowse, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The Leicestershire Regt.—Major G H P Burne to be lieutenant-Colonel, vice J G L Burnett, deceased.

The Cheshire Regt—Capt B Leicester is seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The King's Own Scottish Borderers—Lieut G B Stoney to be captain vice A S Roe, promoted.

The Worcestershire Regt.—Lieut W J Dugan from the Lincolnshire Regt, to be captain, to complete establishment.

The Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf.—Lieut J H L Army, from 2nd or East batt Royal Jersey (Light Inf), Channel Islands Militia to be second lieutenant, vice G P L Myers seconded.

The Dorsetshire Regt—Capt H S Hammond is seconded for service as an adjutant of Indian Volunteers.

The Black Watch (Royal Highlanders)—Second Lieut H E Bowes-Lyon resigns his commission.

The Oxfordshire Light Inf.—Lieut C F Henley to be captain, in succession to Major H R Davis, who holds a Staff appointment; Supernumerary Lieut H C Nisbet to be lieutenant, vice C F Henley.

The Essex Regt.—Serge. H L Scott, from the Duke of Cornwall's Light Inf, to be second lieutenant, to complete establishment.

The Sherwood Foresters (Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire Regt.—Lieut W R Frend to be captain, in succession to Major P C F Atherley, who holds a Staff appointment.

The Queen's Own (Royal West Kent Regt.)—Capt F J Juslin to be adjutant, vice Brevet Major H Isacke, whose tenure of that appointment has expired.

The King's Own (Yorkshire Light Inf.)—Lieut H Clutterbuck is seconded for service as an adjutant of the King's Own Malta Regt of Militia. The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants:—J A S Daniell vice H Clutterbuck; G K Sullivan vice J A S Daniell, seconded for service with the Indian Army.

The King's Royal Rifle Corps—Lieut H T Thornhill resigns his commission.

The Highland Light Inf.—The promotion to the rank of major of Capt R W H Ronalson is antedated to Sept 7, 1904, vice J Richardson, D S O, retired; Capt A A Wolfe-Murray to be major, vice A F Evans-Lombe, retired.

The Rifle Brigade (The Prince Consort's Own)—Capt and Brevet Major S C Long is seconded for service on the Staff.

THE ARMY SERVICE CORPS.

Capt R C Jellicoe to be adjutant, vice Capt H C F Cumberlege, who has vacated that appointment.

ROYAL ARMY MEDICAL CORPS.

The undermentioned majors are placed on retired pay:—A E C Spence, M B; C J Holmes, M D.

CORPS OF MILITARY MOUNTED POLICE.

Sergt-Major A W Gale, from Military Foot Police, to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, on augmentation.

STAFF.

Lieut-Col and Brevet Col C H Darling, from an Assistant Inspector-general of fortifications at Headquarters, to be a colonel on the Staff for Royal Engs, and is granted the substantive rank of colonel in the Army, vice Col — F Brown, whose tenure of that appointment has expired; Capt and Brevet Major D Wilmot-Sitwell, the Royal Irish Rifles, to be aide-de-camp to Major-Gen Sir B M Hamilton, K C B, commanding Second Division, vice Lieut G P Dawnay, D S O, Coldstream Guards, who has resigned that appointment; Cap

Agents for LEA & PERRIN'S WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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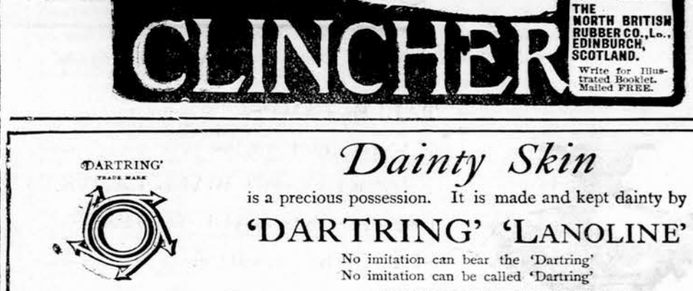

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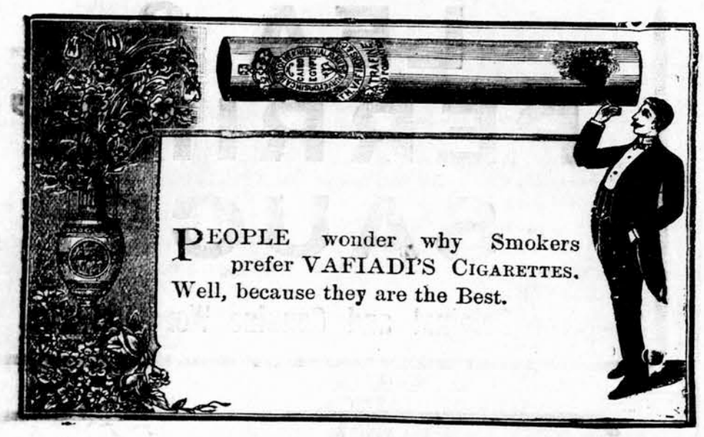

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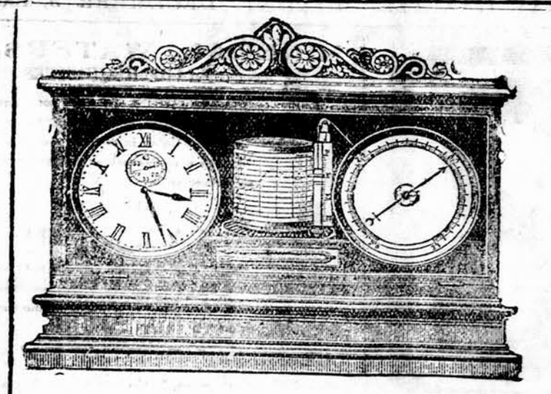

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